INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XVI NO 143. BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 15 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1928			
16 June	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura * ..		16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera x ..		16,086

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"
20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London A. £80 B. £70 C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £52
2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
17th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moji Maru ..	3757	17th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Kitano Maru 28th June
Haruna Maru 12th July.
Kamo Maru 26th July

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Kashima Maru 27th June.
Hakone Maru 11th July.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Shinyo Maru 10th July.
Siberia Maru 24th July.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
Date about 22nd June	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
20th „	†China ..	Straits & Japan.
30th June	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
15th June	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
20th „	Khandala ..	East and South Africa
20th „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES OF POETS, EDUCATIONISTS, PUBLICISTS, REFORMERS, MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

THIS is a companion volume to the Publishers' recent book of Sketches of **Eminent Mussalmans.** An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India. * * * Once a negligible community both socially and numerically, Indian Christians have now attained a position of considerable influence and conscious strength. And the pick of them have shed lustre on the country in their several avocations. Indeed, the days are long gone by when to be a Christian was to be outlandish in spirit and in mode of life. Indian Christians now happily feel the country to be their own, quite as much as members of other communities; and in fact, some of their leaders have been in the vanguard of our struggle for political emancipation. * * * * It is hoped that this attempt to chronicle the lives and achievements of some noted Indian Christians will meet with the recognition it deserves.

CONTENTS.—Krishna Mohun Baneri, Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satthianadhan, Dr. Imadud-Din, Nehemiah Gorch, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Narayan Vaman Tilak, Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh.

With illustrations. Price Rs. three only. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926. UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22 1|2 Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH KENYA AFFAIRS BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE

KENYA DAILY MAIL
(WEEKLY EDITION)

The only up-to-date and leading Indian Daily (bi-lingual) in Kenya and Uganda.

Circulates throughout Eastern Africa and amongst all races.

Reduced subscription rates for Libraries in India Rs. 20/- per annum.

PANDYA PRINTING WORKS, LTD.
BOX 135. MOMBASA, KENYA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—CENTRAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R981

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RACQUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per mensem according to qualifications Must be of 1st Class Standard. Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided, the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard.
A 30483

WANTED qualified MEDICAL ASSISTANT. Dharampur, (Simla Hills), Sanatorium, Laboratory qualifications essential. Salary Rs. 200 or 250 according to abilities. Apply SORAB WADIA, "Seva Sadan Buildings", Bombay 7, (No personal interviews). Apply till 30th June.

WANTED WOMEN SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for employment under the Dufferin Fund, U. P. Starting pay Rs. 75, free quarters and private practice according to rules. For particulars apply to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, U. P., Lucknow.

WANTED a B.Com. or other as Instructor in Commercial Subjects (Correspondence, Book-keeping. Accountancy, preferably Shorthand also) for V. N. High School, Dharmaj. State terms:—PURUSHOTTAM V. PATEL, Secretary, Dharmaj.

WANTED 5 GRADUATES for the Madressah-tul-Islam, Karachi, preferably with teaching experience. Grade Rs. 100—5—115. After passing S. T. C. or B. T. Rs. 115—10—175. Apply with testimonials and copy of photograph to the PRINCIPAL.

WANTED an ENGINEER for a Steam Disinfector at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 50—3—65 p.m. Applications stating casts, age, qualifications, etc., should reach the SUPERINTENDENT, J. J. Hospital, by the 16th June, 1928.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED on Rs. 50 p.m. a GRADUATE capable of teaching History and Geography in the High School classes. Apply at once to the SUPDT. OF EDUCATION, Dewas State (Senior), Dewas Senior, (C. I.)

WANTED an experienced CLERICAL HAND, knowing Double Entry Book-keeping. Apply SAROSH MOTOR WORKS, King's Road, Ahmednagar.

WANTED AGENTS everywhere for our "Vasant Vinod" Agarbattis, for terms please apply with one anna stamp to AYURVEDIC MEDICAL & PERFUMERY WORKS, Mysore.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN energetic experienced Muslim undergraduate will give TUITIONS or do any PART TIME WORK. Experienced tutor. Helper awarded half month's salary. Apply Box No. 2151 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R983

LOANS.

2500 LOAN granted without interest for ten years. Agents both sex wanted. Pay 50, 100, 200 or Commission. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
R R982

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal.
M K948

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PREMIER EVENT OF 1928—A nickel or a golden beautiful wrist watch or a big alarm timepiece distributed absolutely free on terms to your door. Send only Re. 1/- by money order even before your turn your eyes. No V. P. The MINERVA STORES, Cuttack.
T 30503

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21886.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts,
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders
(Family suites with bath available)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—Regarding Fortune, Consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

WITHIN 40 DAYS—Leprosy radically cured. Treatment internal and external. Blood purified. Price of pills Rs. 10 refundable if unsuccessful. Apply Box No. 2145 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R951

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column.
Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16TH APRIL, 1928

No. 7138.

Under the provisions of Section 438 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888, the Government of Bombay are hereby pleased to direct that the premises hereinafter mentioned being the old Bene-Israel Cemetery, No. 71, situated at Mount Road, Mazgaon, shall no longer be used for the interment of the dead:—

On the North it is bounded by the Khoja Shia Ashna Ashari Burial Ground No. 72;
On the South by the access to the Shia Ashna Ashari Burial Ground;
On the East by the Shia Ashna Ashari Burial Ground; and
On the West by Mount Road.

The area of the Burial Ground to be closed is 7,292 square yards.

By order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments),
C. W. A. TURNER,
Secretary to Government.
30582

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

EXPRESS ADVERTISED to run between Bombay and Lonavla during the week ends will cease to do so on and from SATURDAY, the 16th June, 1928.
W. H. SCOTT,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 12th June 1928.
30568

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOHANLAL GOCULDAS BATLIVALA (also known as MOHANLAL GOCULDAS), of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, in private employ .... Deceased.
KAMALABAI, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, widow of the abovenamed deceased, a housewife, residing at Dabholker's Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letter of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of June 1928 in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

1st day of June, 1928.

Messrs. JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30584

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

IN VIEW of the approaching "MOHURRUM" Festival, the public are hereby warned against the erection of mandaps or booths on public streets without permission, as it constitutes an offence under the Municipal Act and renders the person responsible for the erection liable to prosecution.

Persons desiring permission to erect mandaps on any street, should, therefore, apply to the undersigned, when permission will be granted wherever possible, free of charge, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That a written application is made.
(2) That the person applying guarantees to make good any damage done to the street.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 14-6-28.
30583

NOTICE

Messrs. SHIVRAMDAS KEDIA & CO., are appointed agents of the NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (Motor Car and Accident Department) and are prepared to accept all classes of Insurance on behalf of the Company at favourable rates.
30516

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 996 of 1928.

By special leave,
F. PALSETT,
Asst. Regr.

RATANLALJI
vs.
SANKAR RAO BABURAO GAWADEY.

To,
The Defendant abovenamed.
Dear Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard an application will be made on behalf of the Plaintiff abovenamed for an order that, you do forthwith furnish security for the sum of Rs. 10,500 to produce and place at the disposal of this Court when required 1,000 Ordinary shares of the face-value of Rs. 7-8 each, Nos. 48251-48350, 21951-22350, 202351-202650 and 296801-297000 in the Hukumchand Jute Mills, Ltd., and a sum of Rs. 4,000 being the dividend, which has accrued due thereon up to 31st March, 1928, to satisfy any decree that may be passed against you in this suit and that in default thereof the said shares and dividend be attached before judgment and that you do pay all costs of and incidental to this application.

Please also note that an interim order has been passed this day by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Costello for attachment of the said shares and dividend until the further order of this Court.

Please also note that this notice is being served on you by advertisement in Newspapers under the leave given by this Hon'ble Court.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1928.
Yours faithfully,
K. K. DUTT & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

GROUNDS:—Plaint filed in this suit. Petition of the Plaintiff verified by an affidavit of Bireswar Chatterjee affirmed on the 6th day of June, 1928, and an affidavit of Navrattanmull Surana affirmed on 5th day of June, 1928.
30589

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY STORES, ETC., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CO.'s SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY 20th, THURSDAY 21st and FRIDAY the 22nd June, 1928, at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot, (Scrap Yard), Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of bridge tees; Theodolite, wheel tyres, C. I. Miscellaneous, India Rubber Scrap, steam cranes, C. I. Pots, Hand Cranes, Leather cutpieces, Wool, Fish plates, Cable way, Pile driver, Boiler, Drums, Kegs, Files, Lamps, Rails of sorts and sizes, Cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, Cast Steel Scrap, Channels, Angle Iron Pipes, W. I. Girders Wood, Locks, Bridge work Iron Scrap, Lathes, Drilling Machine, Stone Crushers, Grinding Stones, Cast Iron Chairs, wheels, axles and miscellaneous other stores.

A large quantity of Cast Iron, Scrap lying at Ahmedabad, Baroda and Palgar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods, will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser either by public auction or private treaty at the discretion of the Company's Controller of Stores.

A rent of rupees 5 per cent. per annum on the value of the materials purchased will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th June, 1928, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:—

Sugar, 6 bales Wool, Steel Bar, G. Tubes, Paint, Starch, China Clay, Surgical Instruments, Provision, Padlock, Papers, Ironware, Ceiling Board, Apparel, Cotton, Films, Coal Pitch, Auto Accessories, Nails, Aniline Colour, Logs, Batteries, Iron, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT POONA. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 222 of 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Sir Manmohandas Ramji's Bungalow, 13, Boat Club Road, Poona, valuable furniture such as cabinets, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, marble-top tables, dining chairs, tea-poys, one gramophone with records, curtains, writing tables, revolving chairs, dressing tables, cuff-boards, beds, rich carpets, one "Dedion" motor-car, one lot of miscellaneous pots, etc., etc.

The property on view 2 days before the sale.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ROSHA OIL PLANT WITH ITS ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions from the Collector of Bombay, Department of Industries, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 9th July next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute near King's Circle, Matunga the plant and accessories of Rosha Oil Plant containing spare copper basket, cast iron frames, doors, handle, hinge pens, fire-bar bearers, fire-bars, copper vapour pipes, copper runoff pipes, etc., etc., in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars of the sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY ONLY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE STORY OF A BLONDE CLAIMED BY TWO HUSBANDS, SPANKED BY ONE OF THEM, and CLAIMED by HER SWEET-HEART
TO-DAY ONLY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY At 4-30 and 6-30 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
THE CIRCUS
The Motion Picture that all Bombay is flocking to see.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
BRITAIN'S MIGHTIEST NAVAL ROMANCE.—
FURTHER ADVENTURES
OF THE
FLAG-LIEUTENANT
Featuring an all-star British Cast,

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY, at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE CIRCLE
FEATURING
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
Tense—Dramatic—Passionate—This revelation of a woman's soul and of how she makes life's greatest decision, will drove the most stirring picture, you've seen this year.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
A NEW RUSSIAN BALLET CO.
CHERPINO'S
BROADWAY FOLLIES
10 Famous Continental Artists
Dancing such as you have never seen before
Booking at Rose & Co. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Escaped Prisoners are found loitering within the
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Premises
They have been arrested and imprisoned in the operator's room will be on show
DAILY at 5—7—9 & 11 P. M.
PRISONERS of LOVE
Starring
MASTER VITHAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SHORT COVERING—FIRMNESS OF STOCK EXCHANGE—NATURAL RECOVERY—WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT SOMEWHAT FAVOURABLE—FUTURES 22 TO 17 POINTS HIGHER

New York, June 13.

As a result of a decline of about half a cent in prices during the past two days, the New York futures market was rather firm on short covering. The covering was stimulated owing to firmness of the Stock Exchange and the weekly weather report was fairly favourable. Too many complaints of excessive rains and cool weather are circulated but the professional element is not disturbed in its bearish views. The Stock Exchange after easier sessions during the last few days experienced a natural recovery and the cotton market is mainly governed at present on Stock Exchange vagaries rather than on its own merits. Thus all fundamental reasons have temporarily stopped to influence cotton prices and it can be said that prices are guided on the action of the speculative element.

The futures market opened to-day at a rise of about 4 points and improved somewhat but declined on scattered selling and prices at the end of the first hour were 3 to 6 points higher. The selling was rather of a professional character in response to favourable weekly weather report. Later on firm advices of the Stock Exchange resulted in heavy short covering and at about 2 p.m. prices were quoted some 30 points above previous day's closing prices. During the last hour there was no demand and prices relapsed some 7 points and the market finally closed at a net rise of 22 to 17 points. Spot prices were raised by 25 points to 20.90c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled rather firm and closed at a rise of 24 to 23 points with Spot Cotton 24 points higher at 20.34c.

To-day's improvement in prices looks like a natural reaction and it appears that the professional operators are trying to depress prices with a view to get in at lower prices. It is possible that the limit buying which is witnessed in Liverpool may be on account of professional oprators and once when they get large line of speculative contracts, their action of covering open sales at New York will result in materially higher prices. However it remains to be seen when they start on their new game and while we think short sales are dangerous at this level, we advise to await further low levels to effect purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

From Messrs. A. Norden & Co:—

"Operators are becoming more bearish. Favour purchase on dips. Weekly weather report partially favourable."

Patel Bros: October Higest 20.51 (1.52 p.m.) Lowest 20.25 (11.02 a.m.)

The Weekly Weather Report: The weather in the Atlantic States has been favourable and temperatures have been near normal. Progress in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi has been from poor to fair and in Texas the moderate warmth and showers are helpful but it is still too dry locally and chopping. Cultivation is well advanced except in the wetter areas.

Hentz:—"Government weather report less unfavourable than expected; weather continues unsettled, dry and hot weather needed. There is more disposition to sell, in consequence of trade conditions continuing unfavourable."

Munds & Winslow:—"Favour purchases on account of large short interest and continued unfavourable weather. Likely to advance substantially."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 13.

July	20.38 plus .22
October	20.43 plus .22
December	20.28 plus .22
January	20.14 plus .19
March	20.09 plus .17
Middling Spot	20.90 plus .25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 13.

July	20.19 plus .24
October	19.93 plus .24
Middling Spot	20.34 plus .24

NEW YORK.

New York, June 13.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

July	20.22
October	20.27
January	19.98

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

July	20.30
October	20.38
January	20.11

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

July	19.98
October	19.75
January	19.63

LIVERPOOL.

LONG LIQUIDATION—LIMIT BUYING—MANCHESTER REPORTS BETTER—FUTURES 13 TO 10 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, June 13.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 10 points but improved 4 points on limit buying. Later on prices again declined on long liquidation and despite better Manchester reports the market closed quiet at a decline of 13 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed 13 points lower and Egyptian prices again recorded a sharp fall of 50 to 39 points on heavy long liquidation encouraged by improved crop outlook.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Dreyfus & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

11 A.M.:—

"Stock market is affecting cotton, think market may be pushed lower but our private cables from America say:—Rain is general dry weather is wanted."

5-23 P.M.:—

"Temperature is rising; warm weather is beneficial, but expect a rather bullish bureau."

9-35 P.M.:—

"New York cable firmer stock market very wet Arkansas, Oklahoma and East."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cables dated the 13th inst.:

From Charles Stewart and Son:—

"Market unfavourable on account of weakness in New York Stock Exchange." Crop is not progressing satisfactorily. We advise buying."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-20 A.M.:—

"Light to moderate rains Georgia, Central Belt, Arkansas and Oklahoma."

5-25 P.M.:—

"Weekly weather report fairly favourable, but crop still backward due to cool and damp weather. Now need warm and dry weather."

They received the following cable from their friends in Dallas, Texas:—

"Showers seem general, warm and dry weather is badly needed."

Patel Bros:—Light to moderate rainfall Georgia, Central Belt, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

"Some buying orders on limits."

"Long liquidation meeting buying at limits, Manchester reports read better. In the Atlantic States and Texas progress fair. Weather Map: Rains in Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas.

Langley & Co.:—Weekly weather report slightly favourable. Warm dry weather needed.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool friends "Crop progress generally unsatisfactory but weakness stocks depressing and markets."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13.

	Opening	Closing
June		10.77—.13
July	10.76	10.74—.13
August		10.70—.12
September		10.67—.12
October	10.63	10.62—.12
November		10.54—.12
December		10.53—.12
January	10.55	10.54—.11
February		10.54—.11
March	10.55	10.54—.11
April		10.52—.11
May	10.53	10.53—.10
June		10.52—.10
Middling Spot		11.20—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 13.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13.

Scinde Fully Good	8.10—.10
Scinde Fine	8.35—.10
Scinde Superfine	8.60—.10
Bengal Good	7.85—.10
Bengal Fully Good	8.10—.10
Bengal Fine	8.35—.10
Oomra Good	8.40—.10
Oomra Fully Good	8.70—.10
Oomra Fine	9.00—.10
Broach Fully Good	9.60—.10
Broach Fine	9.85—.10
Broach Superfine	10.10—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13.

June	19.42—.50
July	19.52—.50
August	19.52—.50
September	19.80—.44
October	20.03—.39
November	20.12—.39
December	20.13—.36
January	20.15—.34
February	20.15—.34
March	20.15—.34
April	20.15—.32
May	20.15—.32
June	20.15—.32
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	20.30—.25

BOMBAY

SCATTERED BUYING—FIRM LIVERPOOL ADVICES—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, June 14.

Following a rise of 22 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 386 for J.|A. Broach and after declining some four annas prices ruled steady. Liverpool opened firm and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.|A.	..	386	12	0
Broach A.|M.	..	393	8	0
Oomra July	..	353	8	0
Oomra D.|J.	..	360	8	0
Bengal July	..	325	0	0
Bengal D.|J.	..	326	0	0

The Sewri market is closed to-day. The market will remain closed to-morrow entirely being a Parsi Holiday.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 14.

June	236.80+0.90
September	241.60+1.40
December	244.40+1.40

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 14

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	296	304,066	311,991
Central India	28	292,372	290,401
Barsi & Nagar	976	307,552	195,848
Hyderabad-Gaorani	557	115,641	67,951
Berar	1,084	719,434	561,273
Central Provinces	422	302,587	227,118
Total Oomras	3,363	2,041,652	1,654,577
Dholera	8,061	270,195	172,271
N.-W. Provinces		64,228	57,276
Rajputana	227	51,065	51,558
Sind-Punjab	49	136,128	114,391
Broach	205	265,809	236,444
Coompta & Dharwar	1,666	117,543	109,695
Westerns-Northerns	582	38,950	52,563
Cocoanada			7 404
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1	32,345	24,830
Persian		4,814	4,094
American	3,337	80,793	270,176
Egyptian & African	1,001	64,100	69,652
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		69	272
Total	18,492	3,167,708	2,817,582

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 7th June

Yesterday.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,572	652,951	316,261
Japan & China	4,150	1,065,563	1,330,814
Coast Ports		22,235	19,734
Up-country by Rail		68,964	116,393
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		16,874	38,406
Total	5,723	1,826,587	1,821,617

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, June 14.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 13-6-28	5207000	12824000
,, Yesterday do	5000	8000
Txports to date do	6951000	10601000
Stock at Ports 8-6-28	1136000	1502000
,, Interior Towns do	523000	575000
,, Liverpool 8-6-28	907000	1,340,000
Visible Supply 8-6-28	3446000	4677000
Quantity in Sight do	13869000	18579000

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 13.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 14.

3 months 3 3-4 per cent.
6 Months 3 15-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/4 per cent.
Three months 4-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.

UNVEILING OF SHIVAJI'S STATUE

The G. I. P. Railway will run a SPECIAL TRAIN TO-MORROW.

H. E. The Governor of Bombay will unveil the statue of Shivaji at Poona TO-MORROW. To enable visitors to attend the ceremony with comfort, the G. I. P. Railway will run a SPECIAL TRAIN at mail speed from Bombay and back.

First-Class Return Ticket .. Rs. 16
Second-Class Return Ticket .. Rs. 8
Third Class Return Ticket .. Rs. 4.

BOMBAY to POONA.

		H. M.
Victoria Terminus	Dep.	12/05
Kalyan	Arr.	12/56
	Dep.	12/59
Karjat	Arr.	13/37
	Dep.	13/42
Reversing	Arr.	14/21
	Dep.	14/25
Lonavla	Arr.	14/45
	Dep.	14/50
Bhamburda	Arr.	16/09
	Dep.	16/05
Poona	Arr.	16/10

POONA to BOMBAY.

		H. M.
Poona	Dep.	19/35
Bhamburda	Arr.	19/41
	Dep.	19/46
Lonavla	Arr.	21/10
	Dep.	21/15
Reversing	Arr.	21/31
	Dep.	21/36
Karjat	Arr.	22/12
	Dep.	22/17
Kalyan	Arr.	22/59
	Dep.	23/02
Dadar	Arr.	23/41
	Dep.	23/43
Byculla	Arr.	23/48
	Dep.	23/50
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	0/2

Book your seats early.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

3 0576

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

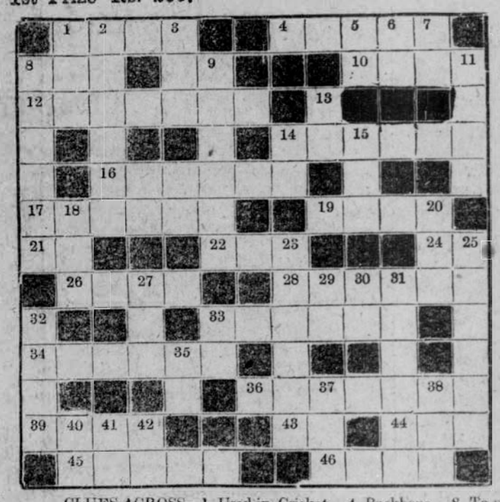
Bombay, June 14.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 29/32 D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's Selling T T 1/5 15/16 June.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 July/Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/6.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 July/Sept.
NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 274-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 273-3/4.
Banks Buying T T 272-3/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 267-3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 127-1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 124-1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 140-1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 185.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88-1/8 13th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8-7/8 14th inst.
London/Japan 1/10-7/8 13th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 13th inst.
London/Belgium 34.940 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.33 13th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10-1/2 13th inst. £4-4-10-1/4 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 7/16 13th inst.; 27 7/13 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 7/16 13th inst.; 27 7/16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 60 9/16 13th inst.; 60-5/8 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3-3/4 per cent 13th inst. 3-3/4 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3 15/16 per cent 13th inst.; 3 15/16 per cent 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3/4 per cent
3 months 4-1/2 per cent.
6 months 4-1/4 per cent.
12 months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

THE VANI CROSSWORD PUZZLE.

Rupees 300 in Prizes.

1st Prize Rs. 200. 2nd Prize Rs. 75.



Re. 1 for 1st entry.

Subsequent entry As. 12 only.

RESULTS INTIMATED ON 15th JULY.

Closing date 1st July 1928.

Post entries early.

Rs. 5 for 7 entries.

Rs. 10 for the first correct solution received before 25th June

Rs. 15 for the Competitor submitting largest number of entries

Sealed copies of the Key solution are deposited with the Manager and with the Editor, "Hindu."

CLUES-ACROSS—1 Used in Cricket. 4 Backbone. 8 To practice fowling or hunting small game. 10 Something laid up as a beginning. 12 Literary productions published yearly. 14 Limits. 16 Gentlewomen. 17 Emblem of power. 19 A promontory. 21 Regimental order (abbr.) 22 Pronoun. 24 Decoration. 26 A small valley. 28 Closer. 33 To walk unsteadily. 34 Associates. 36 Brave. 39 To freight. 43 Royal Artillery. 44 Plural preposition. 45 The noise of birds. 46 Defy.

CLUES-DOWN—1 A small cake. 2 Masses said for a year. 3 A meadow. 5 Singular of 44 across. 6 Direction. 7 Plural suffix. 8 To collect into one place. 9 Level lands. 11 A long pointed tooth. 13 The same (abbr.) 14 Bachelor of Surgery. 15 The States (abbr.) 18 Droop. 20 Famous Biblical character. 23 To bind by love. 25 Concretions, covers. 27 Catalogue. 29 Editor (abbr.) 30 "The" in Arabic. 31 Petort abode. 32 To ripple. 35 Late. 37 Stripling. 38 Point of compass. 40 Officer Commanding. 41 Exclamation. 42 Twice.

Name.....

Address.....

For leaflets containing rules etc., apply with two half anna stamps to
K. SUBRAMANYAM, Post Box 101, MADRAS.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, June 13.

T T Berlin on London 20.42-3/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09-7/8
T T Brussels on London 34.94.
T T Madrid on London 29.35.
T T Milan on London 92.81.
T T Berne on London 25.34.
T T Paris on London 124.20.
T T London on Prague 164.68.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 13.

Coffee, English Best Selected £67-5/8.
Copper Braziers £76-1/2.
Yellow Metal £65-1/2.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £21-7/8x.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-3/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £217-1/4.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

BIG DROP IN SIMPLEX

SYMPATHETIC EFFECT ALROUND

Bombay, June 14

Cotton Mill Shares opened at about unchanged prices. The continuance of Mill strike was believed a luarish factor and with firm situation of the money market, the sentiment was rather inclined to bearish expectations and to-day big drop was registered in Simplex Shares. It was rumoured that this mill is likely to go into liquidation and buyers soon turnedbears and market presented a panicky condition. This rumour though believed in well informed circles as without any foundation, it is a fact a bull operator who was carrying large long interest in this scrip unloaded and disturbed the general sentiment. Other shares also had a sympathetic effect and weakness wasgeneral. Dyeing opened at Rs. 903/12 and after decliningto Rs. 891/4 recovered to 892/8. Fazal 868/4—855, Pearl 566, 557/8, 558/12, century 411/- 405, 407/8 Siplex 151/4, 103/12, 121/4.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Tata Iron Defd opened at Rs. 287/8 but declined to Rs. 282/8 and closed at Rs. 285/- Ordinary opened at Rs. 78 and after declining to Rs. 77/2 closed at Rs. 77/8. Other scrips were quiet Hydros Rs. 1106/4, Alcock 390/- Burmaha 828/12. I. Cement 363/12, 356/14, 361/4.

There was some selling in Scindia shares

The market well remain closed tomorrow:—

Private Reports:—

Messrs. Khimjee Poonja state in their to-day's report as under:—

Mill shares which were steady for many days were unfavourably affected to-day by unexpected liquidation in Simplex. This was followed by general selling through nervousness consequent upon all sorts of rumours spread in the market. This scrip thereupon collapsed to 103/12 from opening 151/4 but later recovered somewhat and closed at 121-1/4. Other Mill shares ruled weak in sympathy therewith and closed with a continued weak tone. Steel Shares, Hydros, Burma, Scindias, New India's, Bundis, etc., keeps weak in sympathy with weakness in Mill Shares.

Messrs. Patel and Ramdatt state as under in their report issued to-day:—

There was considerable business in the market this afternoon.

Mil shares opened almost at yesterday's closing level but soon after there was a general fall. Simplex were the most to suffer owing to adverse rumours. We understand that a certain bull operator unloaded a large number of his holdings which caused the prices to suffer a sharp drop. On making inquiries at the proper quarters, we were told that there is not the slightest cause for anxiety and all the rumours against the company are false.

Tata Hydros also suffered a drop. Tata Steel shares fared the same fate. Cement shares were almost weak to-day. Bom. Burmas also declined. Scindias after opening steady gave way.

There was a general recovery before closing.

The strike situation in Bombay remains unchanged. The same is the case at Jamshedpur. It is surprising why the production figures of the Steel Company are not yet out.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928.)

Bombay, June 14.

Paid up.		Closing rates, Rs
100	Ahmed Advance	375
50	Apollo	6/8
500	Bombay Cotton	812/8
2200	Bombay Dying	905
200	Fazulbhoy	855
250	Century	407/8
100	Central India	498/12
500	Central India Pref.	491/4
100	Colaba Land	125
100	Coorla	167/8
100	Crescent	162/8
250	Currim	190
500	David	240
250	Dawn	575
200	Edward Sassoon	93/12
10	E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100	Elphinstone	16
50	Finlay	122/8
1000	F. Petit	3254
100	Globe	25
100	Gokak	122/8
100	Indian Bleaching	246/4
25	Central	26/4
100	Indore Malwa	385
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50	Kastoorchand	15/12
100	Khatau	87/8
100	Kohinoor	243/12
100	Laxmi Cotton	6775
100	Madhavrao Scd.	8
100	Madhowji	80
100	Manekji Petit	1,500
100	Meyer Sassoon	81/4
100	Morarji	1500
200	New Great	257/8
100	New City	110
200	Pearls	558/12
100	Phoenix	383/12
200	Pabaney	248/12
1000	Sholapur	6700
2500	Simplex	121/4
50	Swan	122/8
100	Swadeshi	487/8
500	Tata Mill	71/4
500	Vishnu Cotton	2775

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1502/8
125	Imperial	375
50	India	91/4
£ 5	Eastern	94
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	902/8
100	Amritsar Patti	138
100	Cen. Prov. Ry.	101
100	Dhond Baramati	100
100	Guzerat Ry.	91

Competition III with Anagram I.

Perfectly Strict clues. Few alternatives. Easy to win. Special prizes for early entries.

Rs. 625 and Rs 125 in prizes.

Closing Date 25th July, 1928.

For leaflets apply to:—

The Neptune Crossword Bureau.

Byavanagudi P.O, Bangalore (S.I.)

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 14.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100-1.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/8.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) lue 1928 Rs. 105-2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 193 Rs. 104/2

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 193 Rs. 105-10.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 101/

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates.—3rd July sett.: 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/10/9 1945/55 Rs. 106/9.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

100	Hoshiarpur	97/8
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhou	77
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97
100	Sialkote	102
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100	Upper Sindh	88/8
500	Tapti Valley	707/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	116
100	Andhra Valley	728/12
100	Alcock	390
125	B. Burma	828/12
50	B. Burma No. 1	296/4
10	Br. India Insurance	7
50	B. Tramway	158/2
50	B. Tramway Pref	94/8
2250	Bombay Steam	280
50	Bombay Telephone	50/8
10	Bundi Cement	24/8
200	Indian Cement	361/4
10	Central India Mining	18
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy	4/8
sh. 2	Do. Defd.	1/4
100	Katni Ordinary	232/8
40	Katni Deferred	910
25	New India Insur.	20
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord	15/12
10	" " Pref.	12/8
50	Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	92
10	Shivrajpur	37/8
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	77/8
30	Tata Iron Deferred	285
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	140
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	94
100	Tata Hydro	1106/4
100	Tata Oil	37
100	Tata Power Old	536/4
1000	Tata Power Pref.	925
15	Scindia Steam	13/10

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, June 14.

London Ready 27/8.

London Forward 27/6.

America Cent 60/10.

China Opening 2/8/14 Closing 2/8/12.

Ready 62/3.

Ashad Opening 62/10, Highest 62/10, Lowest 62/2.

Tejimundi 1/.

Sawan Opening 62/8, Highest 62/8, Lowest 62/.

Tejimundi 1/15.

GOLD.

Ready 21/5-1/4.

Ashad 21/6-1/4.

Sawan 21/6-3/4.

National City 21/8/6.

N. Manordass 21/8.

Tone of Silver. Dull. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. Very little business doing.

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 13.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 13.

Silver—Market is idle.

Spot 27-1/2

Forward 27-7/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—

June/July shipment sellers £9-11-3.

Castorseed, Bombay.—

June/July shipment sellers £17-17-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

June/July shipment sellers £19 5.

LINSEED.

London, June 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

June/July shipment sellers £17-17-6.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—

June/July shipment Hull paid £16.

Linseed, Bombay.—

June/July shipment sellers £18-12-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 13.

Linseed oil, Naked, London, cwt.—

July/Aug delivery buyers 29/3.

Linseed oil, Naked, London cwt.—

Sept/Dec delivery buyers 29/9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 15-9/16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 0/9-3/8 sellers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 13.

Demand Bills 487.75

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 13.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb Cargoes.—

June/July shipment sellers 49/9.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Congress.—

July shipment sellers 49 3.

Wheat, South Australian.—

June/July shipment sellers 53/9.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—

June/July shipment sellers 52/9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 13.

Java Sugar, (Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept per cwt 13/1-1/2.

Oct/Dec per cwt. 13/3.

C. and F. Bombay.—

July/Sept per cwt 13/2

C. and F. Karachi.—

July/Sept. per cwt. 13/2-3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 13.

Interest, Day Day Loans 3-1/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 3-15/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, June 12.

Wheat Ready	4	2	0	to 4	8	0
Wheat Har				4	4	6
Wheat Asuj				4	10	9
Gram Ready	3	10	0	to 3	12	0
Gram Assuj				4	0	6
Gram Sawan				3	13	0
Gram Bhadon				3	15	0
Barley Ready				3	2	0
Barley Assuj				3	5	9
Rapeseed Ready	7	4	0	to 7	8	0
Rapeseed Bhadon				7	11	6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 14.

	Cwts.
Wheat	62,848
Linseed	10,168
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	711
Gingellyseeds	436
Poppyseed	367
Groundnuts	7,456
Castorseed	4,105
Rice	26,786
Myrabolams	2,199
Cottonseed	2,633
Mowraseed	25
Gram	514
Joowar	1,418
Barley	1,264
Bajree	1,013
Coal	6,000 tons

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 14.

Ready Prices improved by about 6 Annas per cwt. at the commencement of the weak under review on account of light stocks. At the close of the weak, Spot Prices evidenced easier tendency and registered a drop of about 4 to 5 As. Forward Market ruled weak during the early part of the week, steady during the middle and again weak at the close of the week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 17/2 and Rs. 16/12 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 9/11-1/2 and Rs. 9/9 for May, Rs. 9/ and Rs. 8/12 for June, Rs. 8/15 and Rs. 8/10-1/2 for July-Sept. and Rs. 8/15-1/2 and Rs. 8/12 for Oct-Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar. There have been no fresh arrivals this week.

Total Stock are estimated at about 14,000 Bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the Quotation ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/12 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 11/12 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/11 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Pandit Rs. 9/12 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Cohinur Rs. 9/10-1/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipment May Rs. 9/9 per cwt FBH.

" June Rs. 8/12 per cwt FBH.

" July/Sept. Rs. 8/10-1/2 per cwt FBH.

" Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/12 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Weak.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

TRADING MARKET LOOKED FOR.

Messrs Vurdhman & Co's views.

Bombay, June 14.

America:—The week under review was occupied by a general levelling up process on continued weakness in Wall Street. Prices were carried down but recovered and showed a net rise of 2 points for July New York.

Uncertain developments regarding dry goods market, have resulted in some weakness of the technical situation, and present pointers do not lend support to the expectations of 16 million bales consumption. This belief has created some weakness in the fundamental situation of the market and operators are not willing to buy cotton, pending further developments. The U. S. A. May consumption figures will be issued at Washington to-day, and the same is forecasted by the Garside Cotton Service at 590,000 bales.

The weekly weather report issued yesterday states that in the Atlantic States has been favourable and temperatures have been near normal. Progress in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississppi has been from poor to fair and in Texas the moderate warmth and showers are helpful but it is still too dry locally and chopping. Cultivation is well advanced except in the wetter areas.

Broadly speaking, when the psychology of a given consumption has been fully exploited, we find the technical position of the market and underlying economic factors working in the opposite direction. The emotions of the speculative element nearly always outrun the forces on which the movement originally was based and the discounting process of a small carry-over, presented a strong set of technical conditions.

Already the trade is attempting to peer into the feature and guard against new crop surprises. If there should be a return to low leaves, the market is likely to feel the support of buying by those who fear that the yield of the next season will be appreciably smaller. The long distance weather forecasters and sybils of Climatology are trotting out their books and predict unfavourable weather for the cotton belt next summer and higher prices.

All these elements combine to make a market to-day. We must confess that in the imunences we have enumerated we see more to furnish an explanation for the failure of the market either to break or advance. We, however, see much to encourage buying on setbacks on the hypothesis of firm statistical situation and possible crop scarce. It remains to be seen how the weather continues over the belt and as there is much to be said on both sides of the question and this is the chief reason why we look for a trading market for the time being.

Bombay:—As a result of heavy long liquidation prices registered a sharp fall of Rs. 9 over the week and Broach July/August is quoted to-day at Rs. 386/-.

Reports of timely and beneficial rains from most of the cotton producing districts failed to administer any noteable decline in the local market as the speculative position was well liquidated and as a matter of fact those who carried short interest were inclined to cover.

The demand for nice cotton is broadening and although local strike still continues the general sentiment is fairly in favour of higher prices and there was good enquiry for new crop deliveries.

However the statistical situation is still bearish and looking to the general disturbed political relation between China and Japan there is little hope for any brisk demand.

Although we are inclined to believe in higher prices in the long run, readjustment in the technical situation is likely to result in premature collapses and would like to confine buying only on substantial declines.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 13.

Chartered Bank of I. A. C. £21-3/8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £137-1/2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.

National Bank £53.

Eastern Bank £7-1/8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £90-3/4.

Conversion Loan £78.

Indian Loan 5 per cent £103-1/2.

Rupee Paper 2-1/2 per cent £56.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1/2.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1/2.

Consols £56-1/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £101-5/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-3/8.

Beauty lies upon your pillow

Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature meant the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realised that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

Even one night will show you a wonderful result. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get some Mercolized Wax and follow the instructions on the jar.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Commencing From To-morrow

A Pathetic Social Drama

THE BRITISH INDIA FILM COMPANY.

PRESENTS

'WIFE AND THE VAMPIRE'

An Indian Society drama in which the life of faithless and self friends—difference between a Virtuous woman and Vicious woman—a life of an Indian woman and her chestity—all these things are well protrayed.

Don't miss to see this Highclass Indian Picture—Featuring well-known Stars and showing the best and high principles.

Remember To-morrow the 16th inst.

TO BE SCREENED AT

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

LAST DAY LAST CHANCE

COME AND SEE KRISHNA'S POPULAR PICTURE.

Wooing Nightingale

ALSO STAGE DANCE BY

Miss Salma

TO-DAY OWING TO BANK HOLIDAY 5 SHOWS:—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.

WIN Rs. 1,000

by SOLVING

The J. A. B. CROSS-WORD Competition No. 7.

P. O. Yellamanchili

(Vizag Dt., M. S. M. Ry: S. India)

Please look into this issue dated 26-5-28. CLOSING DATES for posting and receiving entries EXTENDED to 9-7-28 and 16-7-28 respectively.

Apply for printed leaflets to:

The DIRECTOR

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON ACTIVE

VIGOROUS BAY CURRENT

THUNDER-STORMS IN N. W. INDIA

POONA, June 14.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has been normally active. The Bay current has been vigorous in Bengal, and Lower Burma. Numerous dust or thunder-storms have occurred in North-West India where the weather continues disturbed. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Berar, Central Provinces East, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and Malabar and local in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India East, Central Provinces West, Hyderabad South, Mysore and Madras Coast North. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces and the Punjab South-West.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui, Bassein and Akyab one and a half inches each; Tavoy three; Amherst four; Diamond Island five; Bhamo two; Rangoon, Kyaukpyu and Dhubri one; Cherrapunji seven; Shillong one and a half; Cox's Bazar six; Chittagong five; Narayanganj, Jessore and Dinajpur one; Burdwan and Mymensingh three; Hukitala and Patna two; Lucknow a half; Lyallpur a quarter; Akola three; Amraoti two; Chanda one; Nagpur and Pachmarhi a half; Ratnagiri three; Belgaum three-quarters; Nizamabad and Mercara one; Calicut two and Gopalpur a half.

Forecast:—A decrease in Central Provinces and North-East India and an extension in Upper Burma and Deccan.

WEEK END TICKETS FOR THIRD CLASS

G. I. P. CONCESSION

Bombay people are familiar with the use of week-end return tickets to neighbouring places, but hitherto the edacession had been restricted to upper-class passengers. By way of experiment the G. I. P. Railway has decided to issue week-end tickets to the third class passengers from Bombay to Nasik. The ordinary return fare, third class between Bombay and Nasik is Rs. 4|8, but week-end tickets will be available at a reduction of 33 per cent. or Rs. 3 for a complete journey. Details will be seen in our advertisement columns. There are eight trains available for the holder of the week-end ticket to travel from Bombay to Nasik every day, while the return journey can be performed in any of the seven trains available at Nasik from 2 in the morning till 10 at night. When a Bank Holiday intervenes, the period of the return journey will be extended, for example, the 29th June being a holiday, the Railway will issue tickets as from the first day giving them validity for five days, from Thursday to Tuesday noon. If this system is found popular, it is likely to be extended to other week-end stations besides Nasik.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THURSDAY

MONSOON WEAKENS IN KONKAN

BOMBAY, June 14.

The monsoon has weakened in the Konkan, but has been normally active in the rest of the Peninsula. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, Hyderabad North, the Bombay Deccan, the Konkan, the Central Provinces East and Berar, and local rain in the Madras Coast North, Mysore, Hyderabad South and the Central Provinces West, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab Southwest and the United Provinces. Skies are moderateiy to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, Gujrat, the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and the east Punjab, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist and cooler than usual in the east Central Provinces and parts of the Deccan. Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 119 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast.—A decrease in the Central Provinces and an extension in the Deccan.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hurs.
Hissar	0.06"
Akola	2.82"
Amraoti	2.41"
Hoshangabad	0.07"
Jubbulpore	0.16"
Nagpur	0.40"
Raipur	0.12"
Chanda	0.90"
Ratnagiri	2.85"
Marmugao	0.86"
Ahmednagar	0.29"
Poona	0.29"
Sholapur	0.15"
Bijapur	0.03"
Belgaum	0.78"
Nizamabad	1.00"
Mangalore	0.61"
Calicut	2.01"
Cochin	0.30"
Trivandrum	0.51"
Colombo	0.04"

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Colaba Observatory 0.63".

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 19.56". (13.84" above normal).

St. George's Hospital 0.75".

J. J Hospital 0.44".

Maximum temperature 85 deg. (3 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature 76 deg. (2 deg. below normal).

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS, 14TH JUNE 1928.

Station	Since last telegram In.	cts.	Total 1st June to date In.	cts.
Baroda	2	41	5	33
Broach	2	46	4	08
Nasik	0	44	0	75
Jalgaon	0	00	0	50
Parbhani	0	98	3	61
Nanded	2	00	5	57
Gadag	0	10	1	25
Betul	3	51	4	04

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

June 15.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 14th June 1928, Colaba Point 0.63 inch.; Fort 0.75 inch.; J. J. Hospital 0.44 inch.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 19.56 inch.; Fort 20.52 inch.; J. J. Hospital 16.97 inch.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 1.26 inch.; Fort 2.28 inch.; J. J. Hospital 1.54 inch.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 0.97 inch.; Fort 0.61 inch.; J. J. Hospital 0.61 inch.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14th June 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.609 inches (.061 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .557 inch. (.038 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.007.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.9 degrees (3.4 below normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (2.3 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 22 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 207 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.63.

Total rain fall during the month 19.56.

Total rain fall during the year 19.57.

Weather remarks:—Lightning at distance.

(Continued from Column 3.)

tress was legally married to him in 1920, and since then she has been staying with him as his wife to the knowledge of the plaintiff. He denied that he did not want the plaintiff to live with him or that he drove her out of the house. He emphatically repudiated the allegations of cruelty and ill-treatment attributed to him and submitted that he was willing to keep the plaintiff with him. In the circumstances, the plaintiff was not entitled to separate allowance for her maintenance and residence.

Mr. K. M. Munshi for the defendant characterised the action as preposterous and misconceived. He argued that a Hindu wife was entitled to maintenance against her husband, merely as a matter of obligation and she had no right whatever to a charge on his property. The object of the action was to harass his client, who had been reduced to unfortunate circumstances. Counsel declared that, Bablibai was not a concubine as was alleged, but the legally wedded wife of the defendant. The plaintiff was not entitled to separate maintenance as in the first place the deffendant was not living with a concubine and in the second such cruelty as was alleged by the plaintiff did not exist. It was admitted that the plaintiff lived with Bablibai for four years.

Counsel proceeding submitted that his client, was only a man of ordinary means. He was in the C.I.D. getting Rs. 300 per month, but his services had been dispensed with. He submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to more than Rs. 10 a month by way of allowance which she had been receiving all along.

INTERIM ALLOWANCE.

His Lordship held on the affidavit before him that the plaintiff had made out a prima facie case for interim allowance.

His Lordship passed an order directing the defendant to pay the plaintiff Rs. 50 per month as interim allowance.

As regards the other reliefs claimed by the plaintiff, His Lordship held that the evidence was insufficient to prove that the defendant intended to alienate his moveable and immoveable properties as alleged by the plaintiff. His Lordship could not therefore grant any injunction against the defendant in respect of the properties.

HIGH COURT

EX- C. I. D. INSPECTOR SUED FOR MAINTENANCE

"WHY THREE AND HALF LEGGED" WIFE WAS REPLACED BY A CONCUBINE

An interesting maintenance suit filed by a Gujarati Hindu wife came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Norman Kemp at the High Court.

The plaintiff, Bai Kamalagauri prayed that her husband Ishvarlal Chunilal Kaveshwar, a former C.I.D. Inspector of Bombay who was lately dismissed, should be ordered to pay her Rs. 200 per month by way of separate maintenance and residence, that the allowance might be secured by a charge on some immoveable property belonging to the defendant, and that pending the hearing of the suit the defendant might be ordered to set apart Rs. 5,000 in the plaintiff's name.

The plaintiff is the daughter of Chaganlal Pandya of Ahmedabad and was married to the defendant in March 1923. Prior to the marriage, she alleged, the defendant entered into an agreement with her father, providing that in the event of any disagreement arising between the husband and the wife after marriage, and the wife gong to reside separately, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was to be set apart for her maintenance. The agreement also provided that after the marriage the defendant's life Insurance policies of the amount of Rs. 5,000 were to be assigned in her favour.

After her marriage the plaintiff lived with the defendant for about four years and thereafter the latter kept a mistress in the house and quarrels arose between the husband and the wife. Eventually, the plaintiff alleged she was driven out of the house and she joined her parents in Ahmedabad. For some time the defendant sent her Rs. 10 monthly for her maintenance. Recently, however, he had ceased to send any allowance to her. She stated that the defendant's misconduct made it impossible for her to go and live with him. She submitted that the defendant also threatened her and her father that if she insisted in going back to him in future he would dispose of his properties in such a way that she would not be able to get a pie from him.

THREE AND HALF LEGGED WIFE.

Mr. Setalvad plaintiff's counsel read out the following letter said to have been written by the defendant to the plaintiff's father, which counsel submitted was couched in most insulting language:—

"It is now three and a half years since I have been married, but during that interval she had not left bed. A man, who marries a fourth wife wishes to bring a wife to take care and manage his house and not for being taken care of and to bring medicine from doctors and to transform the house into a hospital. I married only because to relieve me of my household worries, but you have thrown at me a three and half legged sickly wife and my head so that instead of being relieved of my worries, I have invited more worries, but what is done is done. I have to make it absolutely clear to you that if after she returns to my place, again falls sick, or is confined to bed, I will have to immediately throw her in some hospital."

The father replied thus: "You have taken her hand in the presence of sun, fire, Gods and other people and not for maintenance and food. . . you are writing to me that I have attached a three and a half legged sickly woman. In this respect, I have to write to you that she was not at all sick when she was married. She was alright for about six or seven months, but you know what the illness is on her mind (of a mistress). She is not at all ill, but she has her anxiety in her heart and you are the only person, who can cure it. She is suffering all sorts of miseries for the sake of your reputation. You know very well the distinction between the owner of a house and a servant and so I do not prpopose to write it here."

Mr. Setalvad emphasised that the mistress Bablibai was never married to the defendant as alleged by him. The woman belonged to another caste and the defendant would have been excommunicated if he had married her. Counsel concluding submitted that the defendant was a man of substantial means and that his client was fully entitled to the reliefs sought for.

FIFTH MARRIAGE.

The defendant in his rejoinder submitted that prior to his marriage with the plaintiff, he had married four times. His first wife was deranged in mind and his parents got him married to a second wife in 1900. She died in 1910 and he married a third wife, named Hirabai, who died in 1919. A year later he married Bablibai, a Brahmin girl, who belonged to a different caste and as he had no issue by her, he married the plaintiff.

The defendant denied that the plaintiff lived with him for four years continuously. She lived with her parents for a major portion of the period on account of her ill-health. During her stay at Ahmedabad he provided for her maintenance and treatment. It was false that he kept a mistress after his marriage with the plaintiff. He submitted that Bablibai whom the plaintiff chose to call his mis-

(Continued on Column 2.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Zarthost-no-Diso: Parsi Holiday (Banks closed).

Harwood League—Attached Section vs. Bombay Gymkhana—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 16.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—Cheshires vs. B. B. R. A.—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY, June 18.

Result of Second LL.B. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

RENT ACT BILL.

A meeting of the tenants of Narayan Moti's Buildings, Khota's Wadi will be held to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to consider and support the Rent Act Bill of Mr. Becher.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macnab" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the morning of the 13th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Moji Maru" left Colomba for Bombay on the 14th instant and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning, the 17th instant.

P. & O. PUNJAB EXPRESS.

The B. B. and C. I. and N. W. Railways' P. and O. Punjab Express (the fastest train in India) will leave Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 15th June 1928 with Mails and Passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi at 12-50 p.m. and Lahore at 9 p.m. on Saturday and Peshawar at 7-35 a.m. on Sunday.

MUNICIPAL FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING CLASSES.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Chairman Municipal Scrools Committee will distribute St. John Ambulance Certificates to the successful Municipal Marathi Lady Teachers who have passed from the Home Nursing Classes organized and conducted by Dr. V. R. Bhusrath and Miss Tarabai R. Rajapurkar, in Lamington Road Municipal Marathi School Hall (Lamington Road, opposite Imperial Cinema) to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when all those interested in Home-nursing Movement are requested to attend.

ZOROASTER ANNIVERSARY DAY.

The passing away of the Prophet Zoroaster of the Parsis, known as "Jarthosno Diso" will be celebrated by the Parsis to-day (Friday). Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Hall, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Dr. Prof. Irach J. S. Taraporewalla, will preside and deliver a special discourse. Mr. Damoder Jagjivan Master and his son Mr. Madhavalal will give devotional songs and music pertaining to Zoroaster and in appreciation of their services towards the Zoroastrians medals will be presented to them.

CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING

EUROPEAN FINED RS. 10

Charged with rash and negligent driving, Mr. O. Manz, a European Assistant of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay, was convicted by Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

Sergeant Hill of the Traffic Department giving evidence said that at about 6-30 p.m. on May 14 last he said the accused driving his car Z. 9730 along Queen's Road at a speed of about 30 miles an hour. Inspite of the fact that several persons were coming out of Churchgate Station and the traffic on the road at the moment was heavy the accused did not slow down.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that at the time mentioned by the police he was at his head office, at Ballard Estate.

The Magistrate, however, believed the prosecution story and sentenced the accused as above.

DEATH FROM BURNS

Ganga Budha, a Hindu, employed in a match factory at Santa Cruz, sustained burns on the 3rd instant, and was removed to K. E. M. Hospital. He succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1928.

How they hang together—these "Trustees" of India. Pressed in the House of Commons to state why the Bardoli peasants are refusing to pay "alleged unfair assessment"—note Mr. Maxton's careful parliamentary language—Earl Winterton categorically states Lord Birkenhead does not propose to intervene.

* * *

This need not cause surprise in India. His lordship's non-interference policy is well-known. He does sometimes take an interest in Indian affairs—that is when he makes speeches in the House of Lords about "the aborigines and the Indian Civil Service" and how he would never, never, desert them.

* * *

Nor will it cause surprise in India that during his reply to Mr. Maxton, Earl Winterton managed to say once at least that he had "no information on the subject."

* * *

That is his pet formula and as the man is a Conservative, he clings to it in his loyalty to ancient and worn-out slogans.

* * * * *

"Judge's strictures on Bacchus"—says a headline in yesterday's papers. The reference was not to the god but to a cruiser. A judge passing strictures on Bacchus would lose caste in a country like England where Prohibitionists are considered the limit in cranks.

* * *

The "Englishman" of Calcutta has been busy collecting "representative opinions" on a fascinating and nationally important topic.

* * *

The question asked of a number of leaders in politics and commerce in the city founded by Job Charnock was "why Bengalis lay behind in Commerce?"

* * *

It was a "Ditcher" of eminence, Sir Alexander Murray, who really started the inquiry. Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary in his replies sweeps majestically over the whole horizon of the inquiry and discovers that the reason why Marwaris are successful,—oh, so phenomenally successful—in Calcutta is because of their "close, clannish feeling."

* * *

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Basu, says that social customs and prejudices stand in the way of Bengalis achieving eminence in business. The inquiry is sure to bring out interesting views. But what are the Marwaris of Calcutta saying to all this? Let us have a little inkling of the secret which has turned Harrison Road into an annexe of Ajmer.

* * *

Witnesses before the Simon Jury should be careful in dealing with Mr. Hartshorn, if they do not like to have their necks wrung.

* * *

The safest are those who have decided not to go anywhere near Mr. Hartshorn and his colleagues.

* * * * *

"Poona Moslems," according to a contemporary, that is to say, a few Moslems of Poona want "British rule for some time in India." Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru may take note of his future allies.

* * *

Sybil—"Yes, she said I was too ugly ever to marry."

Mabel—"The little beast. Still, that's better than telling lies about you, isn't it?"

YOUTH'S TO-DAY'S MOSQUE COLLECTION

IN AID OF BARDOLI PEASANTS

Taking advantage of the bank holiday to-day, the volunteers of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee propose to visit different mosques in the city. They are being guided in their work of collection of funds for the Bardoli Satyagraha at the different mosques by Maulana Shaukat Ali and the Muslim Volunteers. They will wait at the doors of the mosques during the jumma prayers and will return only when they would have collected money from the whole congregation attending the Friday prayers.

Volunteers are requested to meet at 11 a.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, where they will be supplied with collection boxes and receipt books. No contribution should be made to any unauthorised person, as every volunteer is given either a receipt book or a collection box.

Yesterday (Thursday) the total collection of the youth volunteers amounted to Rs. 795-2-0.

AN APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

SUPPORT SACRED CAUSE OF BARDOLI

Miss Shirin S. Davar, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee has issued the following appeal:—

To my Muslim Brothers and Sisters,

I take this opportunity of expressing our gratification to Maulana Shaukat Ali for the deep and keen interest that he has been taking in our work since its very inception in the cause of Bardoli. We consider it a special privilege that he should have thought of giving us to-day the pleasure of meeting you all at the sacred doors of your Mosques. His kindness has been responsible for making useful arrangement for our visit to different mosques in the city. And what is the object of our visit?

THE SACRED CAUSE.

We propose to meet you to-day, brothers and sisters, to talk to you all that has been happening in that wonderful battlefield of Bardoli, the Thermopylae of India. We go to you to-day with the beggar's bowl to collect money for the suffering humanity and cattle of Bardoli. In going to the sacred mosques, where Allah rules, we feel we are going to places where we shall receive the blessings of Allah in the shape of money and other help which, we have no doubt, your generosity will permit you to offer. The cause of Bardoli is as sacred as the cause of Friday Service. For Bardoli to-day is nothing but a place of self-sacrifice and service, which are the two noble ideals universally inculcated from each and every pulpit of the Mosque.

We welcome to-day in our Beggar's Bowl anything that you may be pleased to offer, for Bardoli lives for many and not for one man or two. Small coins, big coins, all are welcome but each member of your great community must have to-day the privilege of sharing the joy of having done his or her bit for the brave peasants of Bardoli.

If you find ours is a small batch of workers to cope with the big congregations at to-day's Friday Service, we request you to forward your quota to our offices, where it will be gratefully received.

NEW FRENCH LOAN

Paris June 13.—The New French five-per cent Consolidation Loan subscriptions to which closed on the third June, yielded twentyone and half milliard francs, half of which was subscribed in ready cash and the remainder in National Defence Treasury Bonds.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 14.
Previous Closing Rate	20.38
To-day's Opening Rate	20.43
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	20.50
Difference	+.12

The consumption of the U. S. A. Mills during the month of May was 5,78,000 bales.

Brenet Expectation 387 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

	June 14.
Previous Closing Rate	10.71
To-day's Opening Rate	10.83
Difference	+.09
To-day's Closing Rate	10.86
Difference	+.12

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, June 14.
Silver Ready	27 6 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	27 5 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, June 14.
1st Settlement	82 4 0
2nd Settlement	82 3 0

Davar's College of Commerce.

(Established 28 Years).

India's Future Depends on Banking, Shipping, Insurance and Joint Stock Company Expansion.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.) and General Commerce Courses (L. C. C.,). Com. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy G. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as additional tacked in Course, as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details. 80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building, REVELIN STREET, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone - - No. 22,560.

Awarded Gold Medals in 1912.

Mohanlal & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795, Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1928.

SHAFI LEAGUE'S REFORM SCHEME.

Sir Mian Mahomed Shafi and Dr. Sir Mahomed Iqbal, on behalf of a small group of Muslims arrogating to themselves the title "All-India Muslim League", have prepared an elaborate membrandum on constitutional advance in India, to be submitted to the Simon Commission. Briefly, the Shafi League's scheme asks for the reduction of the Secretary of State's power over the Government of India, the introduction of Dyarchy in the Central Government, provincial autonomy except that "law, order and justice should as a temporary measure be placed under the direct charge of the Governor", the enlargement of all the Legislatures, widening of the franchise with separate electorates for Muslims, 33 per cent. representation to Muslims in the Central Legislature, introduction of Reforms in N. W. F. Province and in British Baluchistan, separation of Sind and the guarantee of a due share in the public services to the Muslims. The Shafi League accepts full Responsible Government as the right goal for India, but does not think that India is just at present in a position to reach it. As regards the control of the Secretary of State over India, it rightly observes: "A British politician sitting in his office 6,000 miles away with little or no experience of the complicated Indian position and affairs, exercising unlimited control over the internal administration of the country, is a constitutional conundrum somewhat difficult to solve." But the League shies at the complete solution of the conundrum and, while insisting that the Government of India should be free so far as the purely internal administration is concerned, allows the Secretary of State to continue to control "the administration of foreign and political affairs, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force." The exceptions in favour of the Secretary of State are the less intelligible because the League does not suggest a complete Indianisation of the Central Government, but recommends only that responsibility should be introduced into that Government and that the Executive Council should be half Indian.

That the Legislatures need to be enlarged and the franchise widened none will deny. The Shafi League suggests that the strength of the Council of State should be increased from 60 to 150, of the Assembly from 144 to 400, and of the Provincial Legislatures so as to provide one representative for each unit of a lakh of population. The League suggests a simple scheme of extension of franchise, that all present voters for Local Bodies should be voters for Provincial Councils, all present voters for provincial Legislatures should be voters for the Assembly, and that the Assembly voters should form the electorate for the Council of State. These are reasonable suggestions and do not radically differ from those made by more progressive politicians. The League rightly observes: "The lowering of franchise will result not only in making the Legislative Councils more representative of the people than they are at present but will also make the existence of an oligarchy difficult." Indeed the franchise can with advantage be still further widened than as proposed by the League. It will then be the best safeguard for minorities. A most reactionary suggestion of the League is about the retention of Dyarchy in the Provinces, that law, order and justice should not for some time more be transferred to a responsible Minister but should be administered by the Governor himself. The League's excuse for this suggestion is that "the unhappy events which have taken place all over India during the last three years have forced upon the League the unwelcome conclusion that the time has not yet arrived when law, order and justice can safely be transferred to popular control?" The League is fouling its own nest and the perpetuating of Dyarchy can only perpetuate the unhappy events which the League rightly deplores.

The most important part of the League's scheme is that which deals with Muslim claims. Its claims are not new, they have been known for a long time past. It may be noted at the outset that these claims are far more than those advanced by the All-India Muslim League and conceded by the Congress. The most important of the special claims of the Shafi League is its insistence on separate electorates for Muslims, which the All-India Muslim League is prepared to forego if its other claims are conceded. In order to bolster up its special claim the Shafi League goes out of its way to observe that "India is not a country" that India is "divided in creed, race, language, social customs, traditions and material interests." and that "unless the principal communities among which this vast heterogeneous mass of Indian population is divided are duly represented upon the various legislatures and local bodies in the country the result will not be a representative Government but an oligarchy." The above is a faithful reproduction of the ancient bureaucratic argument against Swaraj for India. It is a wanton travesty of facts of which the Shafi group could not be wholly insensible. One reply to the argument is that a free oligarchy is a lesser evil than perpetual servility to a foreign bureaucracy. And there are other answers. Even the Shafi group admits that if only communal representation is allowed, it will create homogeneous representative Councils out of all the heterogeneous elements that are supposed to exist. If so, if such a simple remedy is so effective, why say that India is not a nation and that she is hopelessly divided? There is not a country which has not its many class interests under various labels. The only question in every country is how best to adjust the conflicting interests, whether electoral units are to be on a territorial basis, or communal, or professional or literary or a combination of two or more principles. Most bitter experience has proved to all dispassionate observers that communal representation is an unmitigated evil and therefore unheard of in any other country faced with the problem of minorities. We would commend the Shafi League to peruse carefully the pamphlet on "Separate or Joint Electorates?" by Syed Toffail Ahmad, M.L.C., which thoroughly exposes the disintegrating and demoralising tendencies of communal electorates. The League thinks that the cry against communal electorates is "artificial" and set up "by a certain section of Hindu politicians." The League is in a dreamland. There is not a single Hindu politician now, be he Liberal, Swarajist or Non-Co-operator, who is not dead against communal electorates. The simple fact that the All-India Muslim League is prepared to forego on certain conditions the special advantage of such electorates for the greater benefit to the nation, and the fact that the Congress has cheerfully accepted these conditions, though some of them are unpalatable to a large section of the Hindus, should be enough to establish that all Nationalist India regards communal representation as a virulent infectious poison.

PROMPT EXPOSURE.

The number of Patels and Talatis in Bardoli Taluka who are disgusted with the oppressive nature of the duties expected of them by Government and have expressed their disgust by taking the heroic step of resignation has now swelled to 64. About the Patels and Talatis, who were the first to resign, Government issued a communique stating that they were compelled to take this step because of intolerable persecution at the hands of Non-co-operators. This ridiculous story receives a prompt and thorough exposure in the statement the seven Talatis have made contradicting the Government communique. They state explicitly that they have "absolutely no reason to complain of being exposed to any sort of persecution by Non-co-operators." Yet "we tendered our resignations," they declare, "willingly as a protest against the persecution of Bardoli peasants by the Government." Their criticism of the Government communique is pointed and unanswerable. "It is impossible for us to understand," they state, "how the Government communique alleges that we tendered our resignations as a result of the intolerable persecution of the Non-co-operators when the communique itself asserts that we were already in league with the Non-co-operators." It is also evident from the Talatis' statement that the one individual among them who was said to have poured out his piteous tale of woe into the ears of the Collector, according to the communique, did not see that official at all. Only the bumptious Deputy Collector took him in hand and offered him the inducement of an increase of pay and a transfer, if he would only comply with official requirements.

The Government's attempt to raise a bogy of persecution by Non-co-operators at Bardoli has been thus promptly and effectively exposed. This attempt to damage the people's cause will be found by the public to be as ridiculous as their efforts to absolve the Pathans employed by them at Bardoli from the grave charges preferred against them by persons who have suffered at their hands. Why is it that Government are content with merely making a clandestine departmental inquiry in regard to those charges? As it is, the more the Government seek to justify their first certificate to the Pathans for "exemplary conduct," the less are they able to substantiate the praise showered by them on these tools of theirs, because the one great argument they can advance happens to be the irrelevant one that other agencies too, like the railway and private individuals, employ Pathans. If this Presidency had a responsible Government, it would have been impossible for that Government to hold office for a single day after such a categorical denial by the very persons concerned of the motives attributed to them in the communique. Sir Leslie Wilson wishes the public to face the realities of the situation. What prevents His Excellency from seeing them himself by visiting Bardoli instead of depending upon official versions, which are found out to be untrue immediately they see the light of day? It is a great pity that he and his "cabinet" are inclined to cling to the fetish of prestige, showing the same outlook towards the problem as that indicated by Earl Winterton in the Commons. He trotted out the puerile contention that the action of the Government of Bombay had been approved by the vote of the Legislative Council. This only means that if official votes and the meek allegiance of the nominated bloc favours a policy that policy must be forced upon the people. The Government of Bombay should know once for all that this is a position the country will not accept. The manner in which the Bardoli Day was observed throughout the country which has been stirred to its depths by the heroic resistance of Bardoli Satyagrahis should bring home this fact to them, assuming they have the statesmanship left to realise the error of their ways. We shall make a present of the "Leader's" comment to Sir Leslie Wilson. The Allahabad journal writes apropos the correspondence between the Governor and Mr. Munshi:—"If one inference can be drawn from his reply it is that he is not the man for handling complicated and difficult situations and has been compelled to take a narrow administrative view of the question under the advice of the members of the Civil Service." The manner in which Sir Leslie Wilson and his colleagues have handled the Back Bay scandal and the Bardoli blunder makes no other judgment on their policy possible. They are all estimable gentlemen and have done some good things but they are men too small for occasions and crises which demand vision and statesmanship.

HOW LAND REVENUE IS ASSESSED

OFFICIALS' ARBITRARY METHODS EXPOSED

(BY SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.)

Why does the Government feel shy of a public enquiry for the Revision Settlement at Bardoli and other places? It is not because of its prestige, but on account of its weak case. For the reasons, which are more or less similar, given by the different Settlement Officers in different Districts will not stand if they were to be put to the scrutiny of scientific test. For the lands have been classified according to the abstract theories and rules laid down in the Survey and Settlement Manual. These theories and rules which are based not on the scientific examination of the soil and the state of the land, but by the crude method of taking the depth of a soil irrespective of its capacity to grow crops in it, much less wild grass, has been taken as a data for fixing the assessment. And who does this work of classification of lands? It is done by no other persons than a Circle Inspector who has no scientific knowledge of agriculture and cannot distinguish whether a land is a heavy, light or loamy one. Nor does the Settlement Officer know anything about it. The Circle Inspector does his work mechanically with the help of abstract theories as laid down in the Survey and Settlement Manual. This method of classification of lands in a haphazard way in the absence of any scientific method was favourable to the Government. But to continue the same method in the face of the present day agricultural science and that too by men who have no training in scientific agriculture, shows the policy of the Government to tax the lands arbitrarily at the highest rates possible to the detriment of the economic condition of the peasants as it would not have been possible to tax lands at a higher rate or to enhance the assessment by any other means than this under the present Land Revenue Code. When by the adoption of the present scientific methods of cultivation and tillage, use of fertilisers and manure for the growing of a crop there is no increase of more than 10 to 15 per cent. in the produce, how does the Government expect the peasants to pay the increased assessment by 33|1|3 per cent. every 30 years.

INSULTING SUGGESTION.

Again it is impudently asked by the Government that if the peasants do not find it profitable to carry on agriculture why do they not give it up. People in the vicinity of industrial towns and cities have given up agriculture and have settled in cities as labourers, entrusting their lands to the weak and old members of their families. Dr. H. H. Mann, the late Director of Agriculture, has proved by statistics the rural exodus from villages in the vicinity of Poona. It is only those people living in distant and interior villages, far away from Railway lines, who cannot give up agrieulture as they cannot find any other means of livelihood and so make both ends meet either by borrowing or by mortgaging their property and thus pull on their life. Nothing is more arrogant and insulting on the part of the Revenue Officers than to say that the peasants should leave the lands if it is not possible to grow crops in them. Equally the peasants can fling the same argument against the face of these officers that the Government should leave the country if it is not able to manage the affairs of the country with the present land revenue o the country. Why did not the Government give this gratuitous advice to the members of the I.C.S. Steel Frame when they agitated for increase in their salaries? Now the Government wanted money by any means in order to balance its increased expenditure on items other than the nation-building ones.

PERFUNCTORY SURVEY IN THANA.

The present assessment has been increased by 33|1|3 per cent. by the Settlement officers in all the Districts, without going into the real facts and full investigations of matters agricultural. Your readers will be surprised to know how a Settlement Officer in Thana Mahal finished his job in half an hour by visiting our village at Mira one afternoon in a motor car. He casually asked some villagers who were asked to be present at the time of his arrival, what rent they got for their lands and this finished the so-called enquiry for the justification of the increase in the assessment by 33|1|3 per cent. in our Thana Mahal, without the scientific examination of the general agricultural state of the land and without considering the economic condition of the people and the improvement carried out during the last 30 years. All their Revision Settlement reports are prepared by these officers in their offices by comparing the last Revision Settlement reports and the General Trade and Administrative reports of Talukas and Districts which cannot be accepted as a true and correct data for increasing the revenue by 33-1|3 per cent. The peasants in the Thana Mahal used all the constitutional methods as laid down in the Land Revenue Code to protest against the arbitrary increase of 33-1|3 per cent. in the assessment and proved conclusively that the reasons given by the Settlement Officer for the increase of the assessment are quite baseless and hollow. As usual our petitions to the Collector were thrown into the waste paper basket, and the Government did what it wanted to do against the wishes of the people under the sanction of farcical revision enquiry. And still the Revenue Officers have the temerity to declare that the peasants in other villages pay willingly the enhanced assessment. What else can these poor peasants do in the absence of proper organisations to bring to the notice of the Government their grievances effectively as in Bardoli?

A DOUBLE GAME.

The following are some of the stereotyped reasons given by the Settlement Officers for the justification of the increase in the assessment: (1) Increase in the land value: During the boom the value of lands all over the country had increased fictitiously as the urban people wanted to invest their surplus money obtained during the war. No agriculturist would pay fancy prices for lands to be used for agricultural purposes, as it would not pay him to do so. Again if any one were to scrutinise the awards of Land Acquisition Officers, for lands acquired for public purposes, he would find that in spite of the high value paid by the purchasers for his lands, the Land Aequisition Officer never made an award according to the purchase price of the land but according to the normal value in normal times. Here the Government plays a double game. When it wants to increase the assessment, it says that the prices of land have increased in value and when it is its turn to pay people according to the high prices of land, it says that the prices of land should be valued according to the prices of normal times and the Government is not going to pay the fictitious price that may have been paid for it.

DOUBLY FLEECED.

(2) Increase in the prices of agricultural products: The Officers considered the increase in the prices of the agricultural products only but conveniently ignored the high cost of wages and the high prices for draught animals for the growing of a crop.

(3) Means of communications: The agriculturists contribute towards the means of communications by paying Local Fund Cess 6-1|4 per cent. and now 12-1|2 per cent., in addition to Land Revenue which includes charges for all the purposes. One fails to understand why the agriculturists should be singled out for the exorbitant increase of assessment for roads, which are also used by other people. It is nearer towns and cities that the means of communications have been improved. Most of the distant and interior villages have remained without any roads, although the agriculturists paid increased assessment of 33-1|3 per cent. since the last

(Continued on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"Our people can never die, but if they should, the crust of the earth would not be solid enough to sustain the weight of their coffin."—Mustafa Kemal.

Uncomfortable.

That certain British Imperialists are feeling very uncomfortable and also resentful over the fact that Afghanistan and Egypt have concluded a Treaty of Eternal Friendship with one another is indicated in a question put to the Foreign Minister in the House of Commons. Were the British Government consulted when Egypt took this steps the Foreign Secretary was asked, as if Egypt, an independent Power according to the understanding arrived at by Britain with her in 1922, should, like an obedient ward, ask permission whose friendship she should secure. Mr. Locker-Lampson's reply that the British Government were not consulted will cause arrogant comment in the Imperialist Press of Great Britain that Egypt should have had the "presumption" to take this step. But Britain must swallow the pill as best she can.

Mr. Hoover's Chances.

The complicated game of American party politics will offer in the coming weeks extraordinary interest to the student of American methods of determining the wishes of the citizens of the great Republic as to who is fitted to be President. Mr. Coolidge definitely and irrevocably declares that he does not wish to compete again for the coveted honour. The choice of the Republican Party bosses has fallen upon Mr. Hoover, possibly because his excellent record as food controller and organiser of relief expeditions to starving European countries after the War has cast a moral halo round him and he can be expected to draw away a fair number of Democrat votes. He is said to be a man above Party prejudices, a difficult achievement in America where a politician has to pronounce his Party attachments far more blatantly than in any other country under parliamentary government. Unless the Democrats can put up a candidate whose appeal to the electorates is based on stronger humanitarian, sentimental grounds than Mr. Hoover's, the latter has a great chance of success. The anti-war stunt, is, unfortunately for the Democrats, already a Republican party slogan.

A Deliberate Pose.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar finds, as many other Indian leaders have discovered after a pilgrimage to England, that the unwillingness of the British Press to give expression to India's aspirations is a "deliberate pose". The "pose" is, in fact, part of a huge campaign, amply subsidised from funds supplied by the British vested interests which exploit India commercially, to make the average Briton believe that if only he lets Britain's agents do their work in India, as they conceive it, all would be well. Views of those who hold that India is not a nation, that Hindus and Muslims would be at one another's throats but for the presence of the British and that Indians are inherently incapable of governing themselves, are gladly given prominence. Now-a-days even front bench politicians like Mr. Lloyd George are not above engaging in the campaign, particularly in the American Press. Let us cultivate in India the habit of entirely ignoring this "pose". Let us depend upon our self-reliant efforts to win Swaraj.

Supplement to All-Parties' Conference.

The "Pioneer's" scheme for "Bridging the Gulf" has been fairly successful as a journalistic stunt, if as nothing else. This success has encouraged the "Statesman" to start a "Round the Table" discussion in its columns on Swaraj Constitution for India. We understand that leaders like Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Chintamani, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar have expressed their willingness to take part in the discussion. Mahatma Gandhi is willing to put in a word if "he can usefully take part in the discussion" but, as is his wont, he is more interested and busy in evolving a sanction behind the constitution in the making. Pandit Motilal Nehru, a diplomat to the tips of his fingers, would not mind joining the discussion but "would like to wait for the subsequent articles of the 'Statesman' and see how it develops the points it has raised." It is not a bad idea to have a supplement to the All-Parties' Conference. There is nothing to lose but possibly something to gain. Why not start with the live topic of Minority Representation?

Suggestion to Ahmedabad Merchants.

A correspondent from Ahmedabad writes to us inviting merchants in that city to take a step, which, we are sure, will prove of immediate benefit to them. He would like them to start a Merchants' Chamber. The establishment of such a body will certainly help the mercantile interests of the premier city of Gujarat in voicing their needs effectively. He points out that Ahmedabad being the "Manchester of India" can stand in the line of Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Calcutta in almost all respects. "Bargains and settlements of all transactions of cotton and corn crops of Gujarat are generally made in Ahmedabad and imports from outside are worth lacs of rupees." Ahmedabad business men should take up this suggestion for a separate Chamber of Commerce for their city immediately. Maharashtra has already established a Chamber which is vigorously active. There is no reason why Gujarat should lag behind.

HUMILIATING

INDIAN COMMITTEE AND 'IN CAMERA' EVIDENCE.

NO EQUALITY, NO CO-OPERATION

WILL PUNJAB COM, STULTIFY ITSELF?

LAHORE, June 14.

Replying to the "Civil and Military Gazette's" criticism on his recent interview to the Associated Press, regarding the Punjab Council Committee, Dr. Gokalchand Narang reverting to the subject said that he adhered to the views expressed by him in the interview, and would urge them with even greater force. The demand was made simply because, without the right demanded in that resolution, the very performance of the duty entrusted to the Committee would bbecome impossible. The function of the Committee, as he understood, was to go through the evidence, both oral and documentary, and arrive at a solution on the same problem as had been placed before the Commission itself. He could not conceive how such conclusions could ever be arrived at with any show of thoroughness without having access to all evidence.

HUMILIATING POSITION.

Dr. Gokalchand added: "To me, the position seems to be not only absurd but extremely humiliating. Co-operation is not a sin, and in certain matters, I am fully prepared to co-operate whole-heartedly with the Government. But the very idea that we may at any time be asked by the President to walk out, because the Commission wants to examine certain witness in camera, is extremely disconcerting, if not revolting. I cannot realise how the members of the Committee, if they sit with the Commission in any circumstances would be able to put up with the orders of Sir John Simon, when he suddenly cals out. "Gentlemen of the Committee, please retire as Mr. (so and so) wants to be examined in camera." The resolution imposes an obligation on those who passed it, and unless the Committee expresses regret for having passed it and declares it to be wrong and uncalled for or improper, it is bound in honour to stick to it and abide by all its implications."—A. P.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY.

TO BE DEWAN OF MYSORE

MADRAS, June 14.

"Daily Express" is responsible for the report that Mirza Ismail Dewan, Mysore, will shortly be proceeding to England in connection with the Butler Commission Enquiry and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, ex-Law Member, Madras Government, wll succeed him as Dewan of Mysore.—A. P.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

PLEA FOR INVESTIGATION

D. CHAMANLAL'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

LONDON, June 14.

Geneva.—The International Labour Conference has unanimously adopted a resolution moved by Dewan Chamanlal, Indian workers' delegate, and supported by the Japanese workers delegate Mr. Yonekubo, requesting the International Labour Office to investigate the industrial housing and general living conditions of workers with a view to placing the matter on the agenda of an early session of the Conference.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN GREECE

STRIKERS FIRED ON

LONDON, June 14.

Athens.—The strike of tobacco workers, which broke out on 11th June, is becoming grave, and is spreading rapidly to all centres. There have been serious collisions with police and one striker has been killed and several wounded.

18,000 persons assembled outside Cavalla and attempted to enter the town. Troops used hosepipe and then rifles, strikers throwing stones. There were several casualties. Violence is attributed to Communists.

Strikers are demanding increased pay, new houses at merchants' expense, and the seven-hour day.—Reuter.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who has cancelled his European tour owing to illhealth returned to Madras on Thursday from Colombo. He is expected to stay in Madras till Friday night, when he leaves for Calcutta.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived at Madras on Wednesday night.

CORPORATION DOES ITS BIT.

MILK FOR WORKERS' KIDDIES

RS. 1,000 VOTED FOR DAILY RELIEF.

STARVATION IN MILL AREA.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation did nothing but its duty, when, on Thursday it voted a sum of Rs. 1,000 per day for the relief of the families and children of the mill-workers on strike whose condition, it was pointed out by several speakers, verged towards starvation. A representative Committee was appointed to report within a week as to the best method of giving effect to the resolution.

Scenes of considerable commotion and manifestations of intense feelings marked the proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation when it met on Thursday after a short summer vacation. Once again the question of giving relief to the starving families of mill-workers formed the subject of a very stormy debate which took place yesterday on the floor of the Corporation. It was Dr. Choksy again who moved a resolution that Corporation should spend a sum of Rs. 1,000 every day till the end of the strike for providing milk and food to the families of the strikers. The Nationalist members had to put in a stubborn fight to get the resolution carried. A host of points of orders were raised and herculean efforts made to throw the resolution overboard, but in the end the spirit of humanity triumped over all other petty considerations and the Corporation passed a resolution providing substantial relief for the protection of women and children of the mill-workers.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

At the outset, the Corporation proceeded with the election of their representative on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee. The election was by ballot. Out of the four candidates who contested the election, Mr. Y. G. Pandit was declared duly elected.

FOOD FOR THE STARVING.

Dr. Choksy then moved the following proposition to which priority was granted by the House:—

"That in view of the misery and starvation prevailing among the families of mili-hands on account of the continuance of the strike, the Commissioner he authorized, in the cause of public health, to spend a sum of Rs. 1,000 every day for providing milk and food to them till the end of the strike."

"That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the purpose."

CORPORATION'S DUTY.

Speaking on the resolution, Dr. Choksy assured the House that he was not going to enter into either the merits or demerits of the strike that was going on in the city. He was going to appeal to the House in the name of the suffering humanity. Nobody could deny, he proceeded, that there was dire poverty and extreme misery in the north of the Island of Bombay as a result of the mill-strike. Women and children of the mill workers were starving without food. Everybody had to admit that the children of the strikers at any rate were innocent victims to the unfortunate situation that had been created for them by others. If was the duty of the Corporation, Dr. Choksy went on to say, to render help to the starving population in the city. They were spending annually about a lac and half on various charitable institutions in the city and he saw no reason why the same helping hand should not be extended to the unfortunate starving children of mill workers. It could not be denied that the Corporation was vitally concerned with the health of these poor children. If the starvation went on in the manner it was going on, there was every likelihood of the outbreak of an epidemic. The Corporation had to see that the matters did not go beyond their control.

APPEAL TO MILL-OWNERS.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded the resolution. The gravity of the situation, he went on to say, was due to the lack of action on the part of the Government want of foresight on the part of mill-owners and too much of rash action on the part of so-called Communist leaders of the strike. The speaker continuing said as custodians of the city, they could not allow women and children residing in that city to die of starvation. It was a notorious fact that in the mill-area of Bombay, the rate of child mortality was 80 per cent. and the speaker apprehended that this rate would be increased if the children of workers had to go even without milk. Continuing he said he would appeal to the mill-owners of Bombay to come forward to help the starving humanity. Mr. Kanji then made it clear that Corporation was not taking sides in voting money for the relief of innocent women and children. In conclusion he said he wanted to appeal to the sense of chivalry, self-respect and justice of the Corporation and request them to come forward to help the starving thousands.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Janai raised a point that the proposition of Dr. Choksy was out of order under Section 63 of the Municipal Act. The Section provided that Corporation could spend funds for the promotion of public health and public safety. What the proposition aimed at was the safeguard and not the promotion of public health. There was difference between safe-guardng and promoting.

There was then a lot of unnecessary discussion on the exact connotation of the word "Promote." Several lexicographers had to be dragged in support of this view or the other.

MR. MODY'S ATTITUDE.

Speaking on the point of order, Mr. Mody remarked that anything could be brought within the purview of the Municipal Act if they interpreted the Section any way they liked. If the Corporation were to supply funds for everything, it would become a sort of a charity organisation. In years past when propositions of this character were sought to be brought in this House, assistance used to be given to needy persons by opening relief works and not by giving direct donations. Dr. Choksy had on a previous occasion moved a resolution providing relief works, but it was turned down by the Corporation. The present attempt of Dr. Choksy was to bring the rejected resolution before the House in a new garb.

PERFECTLY IN ORDER.

Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, Boman-Behram and Jamnadas Mehta agreed that Dr. Choksy's resolution was perfectly in order in so far as the Law did not prevent the Corporation from using its funds for the purpose specified in that resolution. Mr. Jamnadas further pointed out that Section 64 C of the Act provided that whenever there was emergency and lives were in danger, the Commissioner could himself spend money without anybody's permission. What the Commissioner could do, the Corporation could certainly do.

After hearing the arguments on both sides of the question, the President gave his ruling that the proposition moved by Dr. Choksy was perfectly in order. The decision was hailed with applause by a majority of Corporators.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, supporting the proposition, pointed out that it asked nothing more than the performance of their duty as Corporators of the city. They knew they were styled city-fathers and it was, therefore their sacred duty to look after the welfare of their children.

MR. DALVI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved the following amendment:—

"That the resolution be referred to the Standing Committee for reporting to the Corporation as to the steps to be taken in order to give effect to the resolution."

Commending his amendment to the acceptance of the House. Mr. Dalvi said he was looking at the question from the sanitary and humanitarian point of view.

Mr. Shah told the Corporation that death-rate had increased in the mill-area. Mill-owners had no reason to think, he added, that the passing of that resolution would mean a moral defeat for them.

"DOCTOR AFTER DEATH."

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale supported the original proposition. She pointed out that Corporation could spend money out of surplus cash balance. The speaker did not see any fun in sending the resolution to the Standing Committee. She characterised that procedure as "Doctor after Death."

RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appealed to all not to make the proposition a question either of Capital or of Labour, but to make it a question of suffering humanity. He appealed to Mill-owners not to oppose that resolution. He was afraid, he said, it would be liable to be misconstrued by the public at large. The speaker maintained in emphatic terms that the granting of relief had nothing to do with the strike. Coming to the distribution of relief he said he wanted the money to be managed and controlled by the Committee of this House alone. He was not for entrusting the money to the charge of any outsider. The speaker then requested the Commissioner not to come forward with hs usual plea, namely, want of funds. He then moved an amendment that a Committee of the Corporation be appointed to associate wth the Commissioner in the work of distribution of relief.

A CURIOUS POINT OF ORDER.

Dr. Choksy showed his willingness to accept the amendment as a rider to his resolution, but before any final decision was taken on this point, Mr. Boman-Behram promptly got up and pointed out that under the provisions of the Act Mr. Nariman's amendment was out of order and if Dr. Choksy had accepted it as a rider to his resolution, the whole modified proposition was also out of order.

A sharp controversy followed on this point of order in which many a legal luminary of the House freely participated Mr. Jamnadas Mehta contended that if the rider was out of order how could it be attached to a proposition which was already discussed by the House? His submission was that the original proposition stood unaffected irrespective of the decision that would be taken on the rider of Mr. Nariman.

MR. NARIMAN WITHDRAWS AMENDMENT.

Seeing that lot of heat was unnecessarily generated in the House, Mr. Nariman thought it wise to withdraw his amendment which was after all not of any primary importance. The President explained that Mr. Nariman's amendment was in the form of modification when the point of order was raised. He had not himself properly caught what the exact wording of the amendment was. Now as Mr. Nariman did not care to move his amendment, he ruled that the amendment was not before the House. He incidentally remarked that if the rider was out of order it could not have been attached to the proposition.

COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

The Commissioner then made a short speech on the main proposition. He felt constrained, he said, to say a few words on the merit of the case. It was wrong, in his opinion, to draw an analogy between the contribution of the Prince of Wales to the Strikers' Relief Fund and the fund which the Corporation was asked to contribute in the resolution before them. There was no objection if they subscribed to the relief fund in their private capacity as citizens. That was an orthodox and time-honoured way of doing things. But his submission was that they could not contribute to the relief fund as Corporators in which capacity they were merely the trustees of the public funds. The Commissioner admitted that there was starvation in the families of mill workers and it was their duty to protect the starving humanity, but what he could not bring himself to agree to was the direct donation by the Corporaton to the relief fund. He, however, promised that if the resolution was carried he would do his utmost to give effect to it as best as he could.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE TO REPORT.

Mr. Boman-Behram thought that no good purpose could be served by sending the resolution to the Standing Committee. It was a tall order to the Corporation, he remarked, to ask them to spend a thousand rupees every day till the strike lasted. There was no knowing when the strike was going to end. It was therefore absolutely necessary that a Committee be appointed to work out a reasible scheme for the proper distribution of relief. He then moved an amendment that a Committee consisting of following members be appointed to enquire into the matter and report to the Corporation, within a week, as to the method of giving effect to the resolution.

PERSONNEL.

The President, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, Messrs. Mody, Nariman, Jamnadas Mehta, H. M. Rahimtoolah, Chavna, Horniman, R. M. Chinoy, D. G. Dalvi, Kanji Dwarkadas, Arbuthnot, Dr. Choksy, Dr. Dadachanji and the President of the Standing Committee, (himself).

This amendment was seconded by Mr. Chavna. After Mr. P. J. Marzban spoke against the proposition, the question was put.

A HAPPY SURPRISE.

Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment was put to vote first, it being the last one. It was carried by 40 to 25 votes. It was also carried when put against Mr. Dalvi's amendment. When it was put to vote as a substantive proposition it was declared lost on the show of hands. A pool was demanded and granted. The result of the poll came as a happy surprise to the majority of members. Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition, 33 members voting for it and 32 against. The result was received by the House with loud acclamation.

It was suspected in the House that there was a move on the part of a few astute members to defeat all the amendments as well as the proposition. It was in pursuance of this move that several members who had first voted for Mr. Boman-Mehram's amendment voted against it when it came in the form of a substantive proposition. Canvassing was very brisk when the House was in division. The result of the poll, no doubt, brought relief to a majority in the House.

MR. JADHAV TO BE MINISTER

GOVT. BID FOR NON-BRAHMIN SUPPORT

MR. WALCHAND TO SUCCEED SIR CHUNILAL.

There is much speculation about the new Minister to succeed the Hon. Sir Ghulam Husein when he becomes an Executive Councillor next week. The aspirants are many and an Anglo-Indian contemporary has already proclaimed Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed as the next Minister. We are, however, reliably informed that the final choice has been made and will be announced in a day or two. The new Minister will be Mr. Jadhav, the leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Council whose solid support Government are anxious to secure for the Simon Commission.

We are also reliably informed that Mr. Walchand Hirachand C.I.E., will succeed the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta when he vacates his office three months hence.

BACK TO SOCIALISM

NOT TO BE BULLIED BY WRANGLERS

COMRADE "SAK" ON REAL JOB

"LABOUR IMPOSTERS" AND RANK AND FILE

Mr. Saklatvala, the Communist M.P., spoke in Pringle's Palace, Leith Walk, in mail week. He explained that he had received some time ago an invitation from the May Day Committee in Edinburgh to speak at the demonstration that day. Later, he read in the newspapers that Mr. William Graham, the member for Central Edinburgh, strongly objected to speaking on the same platform as the Communist M.P., and following upon that a caucus of about a dozen or so informed him that he was no longer wanted.

He had thought that these people who pretended to follow constitutional methods, and uttered mouthfuls of words about the democratic nature of the Labour party, would have had the honesty and decency to leave it to the meeting of workers to give their opinion whether or not William Graham and Saklatvala should speak from the same platform. (Applause.)

There were people who said that Parliament was a mighty instrument of salvation for the people, but when they made use of the ballot-box, and when they marched through the lobbies of the House of Commons, they were just about beginning a futile job and not ending it. (Laughter.) People talked of a time when there would be a majority of Labour members in Parliament, but the majority would only be an apparent one. Before long the persons upon whom the workers were depending would turn into convenient tools of the master class. (Hear, hear.)

Speaking of "Labour impostors who had learned the manners of the other class." Mr. Saklatvala said that these men, who talked of equality, had started a Labour Club, but membbership was not open to the rank and file of the working-class movement. Back to Socialism, back to the class war idea, back to anti-capitalism, back to uncompromising resistance on behalf of the workers—that was the real job, and they were not going to be bullied out of it by a few Labour wranglers. (Applause.)

RETURN TO KABUL

KING AMANULLAH'S TOUR PROGRAMME

PESHAWAR, June 13.

The latest information received from Kabul shows that His Majesty King Amanullah and Queen Souriya are likely to leave Teheran towards the end of this week and arrive at Kabul between the 20th and 25th of June. They will travel via Meshed, Herat and Kandahar. The journey from Herat to Kandahar will possibly be by aeroplane.—A. P.

Dr. M. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law will officiate as a President Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Barrister-at-Law, proceeded on leave.

On the termination of his officiating appointment as Chairman, Aden Port Trust, Mr. Salman Badrudin Tyabji, A.M.Inst. C.E., M.E.E., (Ind.) is appointed Executive Engineer, Satara Division.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,

10, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, - - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

SHAFIAN MEMORANDUM ON REFORMS.

WANTED FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

NEED FOR WIDENING FRANCHISE.

TRUNCATED PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY DEMANDED.

The Moslem memorandum to the Simon Commission principally prepared by Sir Mian Mahomed Shafi and Dr. Sir Mahomed Iqbal on behalf of the Moslem League (unrecognised and dismembered by the All-India Muslim League) recommends a scheme of constitutional advance based on existnig facts. It is the firm conviction of the League that to frame a constitution on a theoretical basis, without due regard to the actually existing political conditions, would bring about consequences detrimental to the best interests of India.

It is pointed out that India is not a country but a vast sub-continent, as large as Europe minus Russia, divided into a number of provinces, many of them larger than some of the countries of Europe. This sub-continent is inhabited by 310,000,000 of His Majesty's subjects, divided in creed, race, language, social customs, traditions and material interests. Unless the principal communities among which this vast heterogenous mass of Indian population is divided are duly represented upon the various legislatures and local bodies in the country, the result will not be a representative Government, but an oligarchy.

FRANCHISE AND ELECTORATES.

With this preliminary the memorandum deals first with questions of franchise and electorates the very foundation of constitutional structure. In the opinion of the League the existing franchise for Legislative Councils, central as well as provincial, is too high, with the result that only a very small proportion of the Indian population exercise the right of vote at the elections for these councils. The Legislative Councils, therefore, cannot be said to be truly representative of the people. Moreover, the artificial census division of the population, as a result of which all Indians who are neither Christians nor Muslims are included in the term "Hindu" has resulted in Caste Hindus representing in the Legislative Councils even the great mass of the pre-Aryan inhabitants of India known as the "depressed classes." Indeed, the consequence of this state of things has already manifested itself in the beginning of oligarchy in this country. The lowering of franchise will result not only in making the Legislative Councils more representative of the people than they are at present but will also make the existence of an oligarchy difficult.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTE.

Education has made considerable progress in this country and a large section of the Indian population has already been exercising the right of vote ever since the introduction of local self-Government. In these circumstances the League suggests that:—

(a) the franchise for the Council of State should be widened so that all persons who now possess a vote for the Legislative Assemby should, in future, have the right to vote in the elections for that body;

(b) all those who have at present the right to vote in the elections for the Provincial Legislative Councils should have the right to vote for the Legislative Assembly; and

(c) all voters on the existing electoral rolls for the Municipal and District Boards should have the right to vote in the elections for the Provincial Legislative Councils.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

In so far as the electorates are concerned, the League is strongly of opinion that it is essential to retain the system of separate communal electorates. This system was first introduced into the constitution of this country by the Minto-Morley Reforms and was extended to the Punjab and Bengal by the Chelmsford-Montagu Scheme. The results of the introduction of separate communal electorates by the earlier scheme were from every point of view so beneficial that even a Hindu majority in the U. P. Legislative Council agreed to extend this system to local bodies. The League considers that the artificial cry raised by a certain section of Hindu politicians that separate communal electorates are the cause of the existing Hindu-Muslim tension is entirely devoid of justification. As a matter of fact the system has removed periodically recurring causes of friction between the communities and thereby as was admitted by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, an ex-Minister in the United Provinces, in his evidence before the Muddiman Committee, has promoted mutual co-operation and good-will between the two communities.

400 MEMBERS FOR ASSEMBLY.

The League considers that, compared with the Legislatures of all democratic Governments in the West, the size of Legislative Councils is extremely inadequate to secure effective representation of the Indian population. With the widening of the franchise the existing disproportion will be further accentuated. The League therefore suggests that in future the number of the members of the Council of State should be raised to 150 and that of the Legislative Assembly to 400. As regards the Muslim representation on the Central Legislature, the League urges that, in view of the vital interests involved, the Mussalmans of India should in no case have less than 33 per cent. representation on these two bodies. The membership of the various Provincial Legislative Councils should be increased to provide one representation for each unit of a lakh in the population.

BENGAL AND THE PUNJAB.

The League invites attention to an important grievance of the Muslim community in connexion with the existing scheme of representation in the Provincial Legislative Councils of Bengal and the Punjab. Among the nine provinces in which the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms have been introduced, the Punjab and Bengal are the only two provinces in which the Muslim community constitutes a majority population, although that majority is roughly only 5 per cent. in each case. Nevertheless, the community have, in the existing circumstances, been deprived even of that small majority. While nominally in the Punjab the community was supposed to have been warded 50 per cent. representation, as a matter of fact there are only 33 Muslims out of 72 elected members and only 34 out of a total of 79 non-official members, including those nominated, in the Provincial Legislative Council.

In Bengal in spite of the fact that the Government of India in their Reform Despatch recommended 50 per cent. representation for the Mussalmans of that province, the Joint Parliamentary Committee awarded them only 40 per cent. representation on the Provincial Council. This state of things, in the opinion of the League is entirely opposed to all democratic principles and the League impresses upon the Commission the urgent necessity of redressing the grievous wrong inflicted on the Muslim community in these two provinces.

A UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

The League considers that the constitutional reforms in this country should aim at the ultimate creation of a United States of India within the British Empire; and if, this is to be the constitutional goal, the first important question for consideration naturally is in whom should what are called he "residuary powers" be vested? In view of varying conditions obtaining in the different provinces of India, it seems to the League to be inevitable that the constitution of the Federal India of the future should be built up on the lines of that of the United States of America and of Australia, the Central Government possessing only such powers as may be expressly vested in it by the constitution and all "residuary powers" being left to the individual states. A Federal Government constituted on this basis would not only give provincial autonomy to the various states constituting the federation, but would also prevent the coming into existence in India of an oligarchy which would be disastrous to the vital interests of the minority communities in this country and would be entirely inconsistent with true democratic principles. The next stage in India's constitutional advance, therefore, should be so devised as to facilitate the ultimate evolution of a Federal State on the model of the United States of America and the Australian Federation.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONONDRUM.

As regards the position of the Secretary of State for India, the League is of the opinion that the exercise of the vast control vested in the Secretary of State over the Government of India even in affairs relating to the internal administration of the country is opposed to the principles of sound administration. A British politician sitting in his office 6,000 miles away, with little or no experience of the complicated Indian position and affairs, exercising unlimited control over the internal administration of this country, is a constitutional conundrum somewhat difficult to solve. All sober sections of political thought in India are agreed that the time has not yet arrived when the administration of foreign and political affairs the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, can be safely transferred to popular control. The ultimate control in the case of these Departments of State may, therefore, be still left in the hands of the Secretary of State as representing the British Parliament.

The League considers that there is no sound reason for subjecting the Government of India to the control of the Secretary of State in so far as purely internal administration is concerned, and that the time has now arrived when the Government of India should be relieved of the irksome chains with which they are at present bound in this respect. In view of this curtailment advocated in the extent of the Secretary of State's responsibilities, the League thinks that the existing personnel and staff of the Indian Council can be largely reduced.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The League suggests the following changes in the existing machinery of the Central Executive Government:—

(a) As in all civilised Governments, the Commander-in-Chief should be the head of the Army, performing the duties and exercising the powers which are legitimately connected with that responsible position. He should not be given the trouble of attending the Executive Council or meetings of the Central Legislature which tend to increase in number with the expansion of constitutional and administrative machinery and, in consequence, necessitate his constant presence at the headquarters of the Government of India, when his time and energies ought to be more usefully employed in touring about in order to personally supervise the vast military machine spread over the Indian continent. A Civilian Member for the Army should take his place within the Indian Cabinet and in the Central Legislature, as is the case in England.

VICEROY'S CABINET.

(b) The number of members in the Viceroy's Cabinet should be increased to eight, four of whom should be Indian, with the Governor-General at the head of them all.

(c) The Government of India directly administers certain minor tracts, e.g., the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Delhi and Coorg. According to the rules framed under the existing Government of India Act certain subjects in the provinces have been transferred to the charge of Ministers selected from among the elected representatives of the people and the Ministers have been made responsible to the Provincial Legislatures for their proper and efficient administration. The Central Government, on the other hand, owes no responsibility to the Central Legislature for the administration of these very subjects in the territories under its charge.

DYARCHY IN CENTRAL GOVT.

The existing system therefore, is both illogical as well as opposed to the spirit of the constitution. Moreover, three of the universities are directly under the Government of India itself and there is also the work of co-ordinatioin of provincial activities in the administration of transferred subjects which can be best performed by the Central Government. The member or members in charge of these subjects should henceforward be selected from among the elected representatives of the people in the Central Legislature and should be made responsible to the latter for their due administration. With the introduction of an element of responsibility in the Central Government effected in this manner a beginning will have been made towards the evolution of responsible government in India, which in the process of time and by means of gradual expansion wil result in the realization of the ultimate goal guaranteed in the preamble of the Government of India Act, 1919.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

In regard to the Provincial Governments and Legislatures, the League advocates the inauguration of a unitary form of government in the provinces. Enlightened well-wishers of progress in the country were looking forward to the introduction of provincial autonomy as an element in the next stage of constitutional advance in India. That, of course, is still the goal which must be aimed at. But the unhappy events which have taken place all over India during the last three years have forced upon the League the unwelcome conclusion that the time has not yet arrived when law, order and justice can safely be transferred to popular control. This unfortunate state of things has resulted in complications, by reason of which the problem of the restoration of the unitary form of government together with the grant of provincial autonomy has become very difficult.

SUGGESTED SOLUTION.

One solution which the League suggests is that law, order and justice should as a temporary measure, be placed under the direct charge of the Governor himself, his Executive Council being abolished, and the Ministers in charge of all the transferred subjects should constitute the Provincial Cabinet with the Governor as its head.

In addition to the Reforms already proposed in connexion with the Provincial Legislature regarding the franchise, electorates and constituencies, etc., here also, in the opinion of the League, the line of advance with regard to increased control of the legislature over the Provincial budget will necessarily be the same as that which has already been suggested in the Central Legislature.

THE SERVICES.

As regards the services, the League considers that the unanimous demand of the entire Muslim community in India for their proportional scheme in the administrative machinery of the country is perfectly consonant with the principles of justice and equity. The very grounds hitherto urged by Indian politician for the Indianization of the Services apply equally to an equitable adjustment of the claims of the various communities to a proper share in the administration of the various departments which manage the affairs of the country and look after their welfare and happiness of the people.

Indeed, it is not so much the Legislative Councils which come into direct contact with the Indian masses as the various departments of administration, and it is in reality in the hand of the latter that the welfare and contentment of the vast population of the country lies. It is obvious therefore that it would not be only unjust but would also constitute a grave political danger to allow the services administer the various departments to become the monopoly of a class. The existing position undoubtedly is that, with the exception of the fighting forces and the police, there is an overwhelming majority of caste Hindus almost monopolizing all branches of the public services and the Muslim community, in spite of its educational progress and political importances, is inadequately represented in the administrative machinery.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

The League advocates that means should be devised as a result of which, consistent with the needs of efficiency, the Muslim community would obtain its due share in the services in order to secure the happiness and contentment of all alike.

The League also strongly pleads for the extension of the Reforms to the North-West Frontier Province, the separation of Sindh with its own executive and legislative machinery and the separation of executive and judicial functions.

SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY ELECTROCUTED

POONA, June 13.

The danger of handling electric light road standard stay-wires, during damp or wet weather, was tragically illustrated here on Tuesday night, when Lance Corporal George Holmes of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles, Ghorpuri, was accidentally electrocuted and died on the spot.—A. P.

London.—The death has occurred of the Marquis of Lincolnshire.—Reuter.

NO INTEREST IN CONSTITUTION-MAKING.

MAHATMAJI'S CONFESSION OF FAITH

CALCUTTA, June 14.

With regard to the "Statesman's" proposal to have an open form in its columns for a businesslike discussion of a possible constitution for India in which both co-operators and boycotters can take part, Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

"If I can usefully take part in the discussion you have inaugurated, I shall not fail to do so. But I confess to you neither the Statutory Commission nor constitution making interests me much. I am concentrating my attention upon the means of attainment of Swaraj, and neither the Commission nor constitution making appears to me as a part of the means."

Pandit Motilal Nehru writes.—"I quite agree that the discussion you have started will go a long way to crystalize opinion on some controversial points, and I shall be very happy to take part in it. I should, however, like to wait for subsequent articles and see how you develop the points you have raised."

The "Statesman" says it greatly appreciates the ready understanding of its intention given by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Mothilal Nehru, two men, who by general consent have the greatest influence amongst the uncompromising critics of the existing order and their willingness to take part in the discussion. It has no desire that this discussion should be party in character or that it should be fed by daily contributions.—A. P.

"IBN SAUD: ISLAM'S GREATEST ENEMY"

PLOTTING AGAINST MUSLIM STATES.

"HANDS OFF ARABIA"

SHAUKAT ALI'S WARNING TO BRITAIN

BOMBAY, June 14.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Maulana Shaukat Ali laughed and stated: "I have seen the Reuter's telegrams in the papers about the plot against Ibn Saud. I am sorry my brother Maulana Mahomed Ali who is gone for treatment and rest took the trouble to answer such wild accusation. I know Ibn Saud well. I also know that with the money extorted from Muslim pilgrims he is carrying on a propaganda through the help of paid and unpaid agents in India, Egypt, Syria and practicaly the whole Muslim world. He wants to consolidate his position in Hedjaz by every means, fair or foul. I stand by every word of the resolution passed by the Central Khilafat Committee of which I have the honour of being the Hon. Secretary, which it passed in 1924 and which was confirmed at the open session of the Khilafat Conference at Belgaum. There was no Ibn Saud King of Hedjaz on the scene.

MUSLIM INDIA'S DEMANDS.

Muslim India decided unanimously, (1) they wanted no Kings in the Holy Hedjaz, the Kings and rulers in the past ate up all pious Muslims' monies and did nothing to improve the comfort of pilgrims at the Holy places (2) That they wanted an Islamic republic with an elected President appointed for a short period only. A good and god-fearing man was to be elected fr this office. (3) A parliament of representatives from Hedjaz to help the President in all internal affairs. (4) A World Muslim Conference with responsible representatives from every Muslim country and people to organise help for the Hedjaz Government and to control the foreign policy of Hedjaz in connection with non-Muslim Governments and to find and organise means for railways, roads, sanitation, medical aid and last but not least of education of Hedjazis of all classes. Ibn Saud accepted our decision most enthusiastically, gave solemn pledges on the Holy Koran and in God's name that he would never possess any land in Hedjaz and he would respect sanctity of the holy shrines and sacred monuments. We welcomed him as a change for the better. We sent three Khilafat deputations to Hedjaz and they made our position clear both to Ibn Saud and Amir Ali. But to our misfortune, we found Ibn Saud thoroughly unreliable, greedy for power and kingdom and always plotting to find an excuse for carrying ruthless war against neighbouring Muslim states. He did this in Hail with Ibn-i-Rashid. He did it with Shariff Hussain and Amir Ali in Hedjaz. He broke solemn promises given to us repeatedly and to the whole Muslim world by usurping Hedjaz and making himself King of Hedjaz. The whole world knows Hedjaz and the people of Hedjaz hate him and will never accept the regime and domination of fanatic Wahabis of Nejd. The whole Muslim world accepted our decision and agreed with us. I am afraid I have no time for plots against Ibn Saud. I know this for certain that he will never be allowed to rule in Hedjaz howsoever he may plot in Hedjaz or elsewhere, with the help of pilgrims' money and paid agents.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

I have also seen the telegram from Delhi. The plot thickens. Probably Ibn Saud is now ready to grab at more Muslim lands and wants to fight Imam Yahyah of Yaman. Yaman is the most fertile part of Jaziratularab and Ibn Saud must somehow take it. Imam Yahyah and Yamnis are a tough people, with money, resources and an organised standing army trained by Turkish military officers. Turkey has still a very soft corner for Yaman who remained loyal to it during the last world war. The Haj is just over and Ibn Saud has got more money from the poor pilgrims to carry on his nefarious propaganda.

The notorious and well-known agents of Ibn Saud and others have found a new recruit and I wish Mr. Mohamed Khan luck in his new enterprise. As for plots with Yaman or any other place, I have no heart. I am an open fighter and shall fight to the last for our convictions.

ADVICE TO THE BRITISH.

One word of advice to the British: "Hands off Arabia". The Muslim world is in difficulties at present but is thoroughly roused and is wide awake. Whosoever utilises selfish and unscrupulous instruments for getting a grip on Jaziratularab will sooner or later burn his fingers. Irrespective of the fact whether the instrument was Shariff Hussain, Amir Ali or Amir Faisal or Ibn Saud or any other less known and less important one, it is England and selfish European powers who want to deprive Yaman and its brave people of their independence. Ibn Saud is going to do the dirty work for them. That is why you hear of plots in which I am also dragged in. I do hope and pray to God that Ibn Saud will be kicked out from Holy Hedjaz. To-day he is the greatest enemy of Islam and the Muslim people. With God's help we will win and all enemies of Islam, Muslim or non-Muslim, will be justly punished for their misdeeds.—A. P.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

NEW DELHI, June 13.

An Allegation of a conspiracy to overthrow the present Hedjaz Government has been made against Maulana Shaukat Ali by one Muhammad Khan of Karachi. In a telegram from Mecca, he states that a serious plot against the Hedjaz Government has been unearthed and in connection with it, one Syed Abdulla of Asir has been arrested on a charge of espionage. The papers recovered from the accused include letters to the Imam and Crown Prince of Yaman, one of which is stated to be from Maulana Shaukat Ali. In this letter, the Maulana is alleged to have incited the Imam to rise and invade the territories of the infidel Ibn Saud, and expel him from the Hedjaz. The Imam is assured of whole-hearted support from Sunni India and Maulana Shaukat Ali is also alleged to have invited a Yaman deputation to India. Other letters are stated to be from Hassanattas and Abdulazib, both of Yaman, who are alleged to be propogandists of Yaman in India, and who are stated to be in close contact with Maulana Shaukat Ali. Both of them, in captured letters, are alleged to have invited funds from the Imam for propoganda in India against Hedjaz and Nedjid Government. The diselosures indicate that Syed Abdulla was an instrument in the hands of the enemies of Ibn Saud with the aim to bring about a combined invasion of territories of Ibn Saud by Transgordania and Yaman with the promise of financial help from India.—A. P.

EGYPTIAN CONSUL IN HEDJAZ

The Mecca correspondent of "Al-qattam" of Cairo writes:

His Excellency Muhammad Bek, the new Egyptian Consul in the Hedjaz, has arrived at Jeddah and has taken over the charge of his duties. After his arrival at Jeddah, he travelled to Mecca, and put up there as a guest of the Hedjaz Government. He was officially received by His Highness Amir Feisul, the Naib to His Majesty the Sultan, who held a party in honour of the Egyptian Consul.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT AND VICEROY

CAMER CLAIM LATTER'S INTERVENTION?

REMOVAL OF MISUNDERSTANDING

BOMBAY, June 14.

It is understood that some misunderstanding has arisen over an announcement which was to the effect that a convention existed by which the Hon. the President of the Legislative Assembly might claim the intervention of His Excellency the Viceroy in certain matters. The Associated Press understands on good authority that the only "convention" which exists between His Excellency the Viceroy and the Hon. the President is that by which His Excellency has accorded the opportunity to Mr. Patel from time to time of discussing informally with him public affairs.

It appears that, in certain quarters, this has been misinterpreted to mean that His Excellency the Viceroy might interfere, at the Hon. the President's request, in matters which are not primarily he concerned of his Government. It can be authoritatively stated that any such inference is unjustified.—A. P.

The Railway Board has sanctioned the construction by the South Indian Railway Administration of a metre guage line from Pollachi to Palghat, a distance of 33.22 miles.—A. P.

IMMOLATION OF BARDOLI

OFFICERS' CAMPAIGN OF " FORCE, UNTRUTH AND FLATTERY "

SIMPLE PEASANTS' BRAVE STAND

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India:—

Bardoli suffers through the lawlessness of the Government of Bombay and it suffers through self-imposed suffering. Both the instances will be found in Mahadev Desai's notes on Bardoli. The Government are using a Nasmyth hammer to crush a fly. For the sake of, to them, a paltry sum of Rs. 1,00,000 which the enhancement represents, they are resorting to force, untruth, flattery and bribery. These are strong expressions, but none too strong for the doings of the Government. Their force is on the surface for any one to see. Authority makes a show of force even when it is unable to command it. In the present case it has force enough and to spare. This method is the least dangerous for it is visible. The other three are mischievous because they are invisible. The insolent letter of the Commissioner N. D., the evasive communique of the Government are instances of untruth by way both of commission and omission. We shall know at the end of the chapter the instances of flattery and bribery. We know how those who degraded their manhood during the Panjab martial law regime got titles and promotions. History will repeat itself in this as yet miniature edition of the Panjab. I do not mention here the subtle forms of uattery that the Government resort to when they want some one to do some questionable deal for them. Most Governments resort to these foul methods but what pains one most is that all these forces should be set in motion by the Bombay Government in order to bend the proud spirit of people known for their docility and innocence. It is a base calumny to suggest that they are law-breakers. If a man can lawfully repudiate a liability which he does not admit, why may not men lawfully repudiate a liability which they contend is unjustly imposed upon them by a state? And why may not the state adopt and be satisfied for the collection of what it considers to be its dues with, the same civil measures that are open to individuals?

GOVT'S FRANTIC EFFORTS.

But these sufferings to which the people of Bardoli are being wantonly subjected is raising them since they had prepared themselves for it. The brave stand taken by the simple peasants has undermined the very prestige to prop up which the Government are making the frantic efforts described from week to week in these pages.

But more purifying than this suffering imposed by godless and insolent authority is the suffering which the people are imposing upon themselves. I refer to the resignations of sixty three Patels and eleven Talatis of Bardoli and Valod. It is not a small thing for these people to give up their posts which hitherto they have used not unoften in order to make illegitimate additions to their ordinary emoluments. It is more difficult for people such as these to give up their positions than for big Government officers to do so. But suffering as well as bravery is the badge of the humble. I tender my respectful congratulations to these Patels and Talatis. Let them know that their sacrifice has commanded the admiration of all India. It is sacrifice such as theirs that will in the end give us our freedom. We are slaves to our desire for office under the Government. The latter knowing our weakness exploits it to the full for consolidation of its own power. But if we would only believe that He who has created us is bound to support us, if we would but do His will, i.e., work with our honest hands and feet, we should never starve, we should never walk on all fours before authority.

GOVT.'S HIGH-HANDED POLICY

SATARA M. L. C.'S ASKED TO RESIGN

(From a Correspondent).

TASGAON, June 13.

At a public meeting held yesterday under the joint auspices of the Taluka Congress Committee and Sevasangh under the presidency of Mr. Altekar, President Satara District Congress Committee, resolutions sympathising with Bardoli Satyagraha movement and condemning Bombay Government's high-handed policy were passed.

Resolutions boycotting the Simon Commission and British goods, especially cloth, and collecting subscriptions for helping the Bardoli Satyagraha movement were also passed. The Bombay Council members elected by Satara District were requested to resign as a protest against Government's high-handed policy. The members who have resigned were congratulated.

FRONTIE PEOPLE'S PROTEST

PATHANS IN BARDOLI

(From a Correspondent.)

DEHRA ISMAILKHAN, June 12.

A crowded meeting of Dehra Ismailkhan Citizens under the presidentship of Mr. Abdur Rahimkhan, pleader, passed the following resolutions regarding Bardoli:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Dehra Ismailkhan strongly condemns the ruthless policy of repression of the Government in employing our Frontier Pathans for collecting its unjust and exorbitanf land revenue from the peasants of (Bardoli). This meeting further offers its genuine sympathy with the Bardoli Satyagrahis in their manly struggle.

An appeal for funds was also made and a party organised for collecting them.

HUBLI'S SUPPORT TO BARDOLI

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, June 11.

Under the auspices of the Hubli Taluka Congress Committee, Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande addressed a large audience yesterday on Bardoli no-tax campaign. Sjt. Rangarao Divaker moved and Seth Hirjibhoy Belgaumwala seconded the resolution protesting against Bombay Government's unjust assessment policy in Bardoli, condemning Government's methods of 'zulum' in collecting taxes, approving Satyagraha methods as the only remedy for Government's repression, and expressing sympathy with backing to the Bardoli struggle. The resolution was passed unanimously. Hubli was already contributed Rs. 600 to the Bardoli funds.

AT HARDWAR

(From a Correspondent)

HARDWAR, June 13.

On 12th June a holiday was observed in the Gurukula University in honour of Bardoli Satyagraha. Great enthusasm prevailed. The students devoted two days to manual labour and contributed their earnings to the Satyagraha fund. The Staff raised a subscription for the same purpose. A meeting was held in the afternoon under the presidentship of Professor Vishunath, Vice-Principal. Effective speeches on the history of present crisis and the duty of the Indian people towards the suffering Satyagrahis were delivered.

IN BEHAR

(From a Correspondent)

MANJHI, June 13.

A mass meeting was held yesterday evening at Manjhi Saran (Behar) under the presidentship of Mr. Ramsharitarlal Mokhtar in support of the Bardoli Satyagraha. Prominent amongst those present were Pandit Girish Tiwary, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Saran, Swami Vidyanand, all members of the Manjhi Union Board. It was unanimously resolved "that the meeting whole-heartedly supports Bardoli Satyagraha and condemns Bombay Govt's. Policy. It was further resolved to contribute its quota in men and money.

GAYA

(From A Correspondent.)

NAWADAH, June 13.

At a public meeting at Nawadah (Gaya) Mr. Jamnathpati, President, condemned Bombay Govt's Bardoli Policy and expressed sympathy with the Satyagrahis who were assured all help in their brave struggle.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" IN MELBOURNE

LONDON, June 13.

Melbourne.—The "Southern Cross" has arrived from Sydney. The aeroplane flew over the city (which is packed with excited sightseers) and then landed at the Essenden aerodrome. Before the "Southern Cross" departed from America, the Vacuum Oil Company advanced the flyers 4,500 sterling on the New South Wales Government guaranteeing a similar amount. The Company has now written to Kingsford Smith renouncing all claim for money.—Reuter.

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled astrologer of the East, Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU. Vizianagram City.

PEARS' CYCLOPÆDIA
FREE!
This wonderful mine of information, yours, for 40 coupons from 50's tins, or 200 coupons from 10's pkts. of Passing Show cigarettes
Pears
OVER 1000 PAGES

List of Contents

Coloured Frontispiece
31 Pages of Maps
Flags of Empire *and*
Flags of Other Countries
& 22 Separate Sections:—
English Dictionary
General Information
Prominent People
Classical Dictionary
Office Compendium
Baby's First Year
Atlas of the World
Gazetteer
Synonyms & Antonyms
Dictionary of Events
Wireless
Gardening
Poultry, Cage Birds, etc.
Cookery
Health
Sports & Pastimes
The Toilet
Business
Photography
Motoring
Domestic Pets
Ready Reckoner

Everything you want to know—over a thousand pages of interesting and useful information—handsomely bound and well printed, in a single handy volume, free for coupons from PASSING SHOW—London's best cigarettes.

You'll find it useful on a thousand occasions—and if you like first quality in cigarettes—a quality that can always be depended upon—you'll never be without

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

MADE IN LONDON ENG. BY CARRERAS LIMITED

Golden in Colour - Golden in Quality

MONOPLANE TURNS TURTLE

OCCUPANTS KILLED

PLANE CRASHES IN CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND

LONDON, June 13.

Copenhagen.—A naval monoplane with a pilot and two cadets turned turtle in mid-air over densely populated streets. The occupants fell out without parachutes from a height of 500 feet. One crashed into a street and others on roof-tops. Their bodies were mangled unrecognisably. The plane, razing over chimneys and trees, crashed, with the engine still running, into the children's playground which had been just vacated owing to heavy shower.—Reuter.

FLYING BOATS FLIGHT TO DUTCH INDIES

PROPOSED JOURNEY ABANDONED

LONDON, June 13.

Amsterdam.—The Minister of Marine has decided not to carry out this year the proposal to allow three new Dornier Wahl flying boats destined for the Dutch Indian naval flying service to make a journey to the Dutch Indies as a flying squadron, on the ground that such a long journey involves too great risks of the boats not reaching their destination in good condition. Further experiments will be carried out with the boats over long distances, under varying weather conditions, after which the desirability of carrying out the flight to the Dutch Indies will be reconsidered in 1929.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Major J. C. Tate, Administrator, Chhota Udepur State, is granted leave on average pay for four months, followed by leave on half average pay for four months, from the 21st June 1928, or from the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

Mr. Abdul Majid Khan to officiate as Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, vice Mr. A. K. Asundi transferred.

Mr. Narayan Ramkrishna Gundil to officiate as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. D. V. Yennemadi transferred.

Mr. A. C. Girdwood, Dredging Master, to act as Deputy Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, Dredging Section, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 21st May 1928, vice Mr. C. R. Brims.

Mr. Mahindersingh Cheema to be the special temporary post of Professor of History and Political Economy at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, from 20th June 1928.

Mr. M. S. Commissariat, Professor of History and Political Economy at the Gujarat College, is granted leave on average pay, with effect from 20th June 1928 to 10th October 1928, with permission to prefix the summer vacation of the college to his leave.

Dr. R. J. Tata is confirmed as Certifying Surgeon, Bombay, with effect from the 1st June 1927.

Dr. V. L. Bakshi, Medical Officer in charge Dispensary, Kharaghoda, has been granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from 3rd April 1928.

Dr. Y. P. Gupte, resumed charge of his duties at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of 28th May 1928.

Dr. M. G. Oka, has been placed in charge of the Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Dispensary, Poona, with effect from 30th May 1928.

KEEP STOMACH CLEAN AND BOWELS ACTIVE

That is the way to keep well. That is the way to keep the blood pure and the whole body free from the poisonous waste matters that cause so much sickness and disease.

Keep your stomach clean and bowels active.

Sound, helpful advice that is easy to follow, because the only medicine necessary is the weekly dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills, in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Full directions for use are given with every bottle.

CAPT. COURTNEY REACHES LISBON

LONDON, June 14.

Lisbon.—Captain Courtney who is attempting a two-way trans-Atlantic flight, has arrived here.—Reuter.

STANDARDISATION OF WAGES

MILLOWNERS' STATEMENT.

STRIKE LEADERS ACCUSE CONGRESS LEADERS OF APATHY

The mill-owners have sent a letter to the Strike Committee enclosing a statement of standardisation of wages which they propose to introduce in the mills. The representatives of the Strike Committee are requested to study the statement and see the members of the Sub-Committee of the Mill-owners' Association on Saturday.

Once again the strike leaders vented their spleen at the National Congress leaders for their apathy towards the strikers. They were described as the "friends of the capitalists" and not of the peasants and therefore "enemies of the country." The strikers were urged to form their union, make it a powerful institution, capture the Indian National Congress and then were advised to kick out the supposed leaders. The strikers held their meeting on Thursday in the open maidan opposite the K. E. M. Hospital as they could not afford to pay Rs. ten per day for holding a meeting in the Thackersy Hall. Mr. Nimbkar in his speech characterised Messrs. Nariman, Balubhai Desai and Jamnadas Mehta as friends of the capitalists. They posed themselves as national leaders, but Mr. Nimbkar said as a matter of fact they were the friends of the rich and not of the poor. Mr. Nariman was made the hero of the Back Pay Scandal, but Mr. Nimbkar enquired to know for whom did Mr. Nariman fight. Did he fight for the poor? No, said he. He fought for the rich capitalists who had invested lakhs and crores of rupees in the Development Department loans and not the poor.

"EXPLOITING THEIR OWN COUNTRYMEN."

Then he submitted that the Indian national leaders were exploiting their own poor countrymen. The B. P. C. C. Council had sanctioned Rs. 4,000 for the strikers recently. It required sanction of the B. P. C. C. and he (Mr. Nimbkar) called a meeting of the Committee on Wednesday evening, but there was no quorum. This showed how far the national leaders were sympathetic towards the strikers who were poor peasants. He had told them before, and he repeated again that Bardoli agitation was also for the rich and not the poor. 40 per cent. of land in Bardoli was owned by the rich capitalists and 60 per cent. by the agriculturists. Out of this 60 per cent. was mortgaged to the sowears who were the capitalists, and for these people the national leaders were fighting and agitating against Government. He then referred to the telegram which appeared in the "Chronicle" from Bardoli stating that the authorities contemplated engaging mill strikers in place of the Pathans at Bardoli. Mr. Nimbkar said the strikers would never go to Bardoli.

Mr. Mirajkar then said the peasants had two enemies. (1) Government and (2) Nationalist leaders. They should drive them out and capture the National Congress. The Russian peasants were treated by their leaders in exactly the same way before. The peasants have taken the government of the country in their hands, and until Indian peasants follow the example of their Russian comrades there would be no Swaraj.

HOW LAND REVENUE IS ASSESSED

(Continued from page 6).

Revision Settlement 30 years back. By the increase of 33-1|3 per cent. at present the agriculturists will have to pay about 17 per cent. as the Local Fund Cess in addition to the enhanced assessment. Thus they are taxed doubly and nobody realizes this. Even those whose income is below Rs. 2,000 are exempted from the income tax. Even the super tax payers have not to pay the tax at this high rate of 17 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the agriculturists are fleeced out by the Government doubly, by adopting the ways like an unscrupulous Marwari in counting one month twice over as "Falgoon and Shimga" while settling the amount of yearly interest. This matter though, it appears trival on the face, is the cause of the ruin of the many agriculturists and their indebtedness. What amenities do these agriculturaists get ini return for the exorbitant taxes they pay compared to the urban population, who pay less taxes than the agriculturists?

(4) Good rain fall: Although the total rain fall of a place appears to be average during the last 30 years and no water famine had occurred during it, still it cannot be said that it was timely and evenly distributed during a season for the requirements of a crop. Nothing to say of diseases of crops and the enemies of the fields.

ARBITRARY POWERS OF REVENUE OFFICIALS.

As the present Land Revenue Code gives absolute arbitrary powers to Revenue Officers and leaves no room to challenge the high-handed and inequitable decisions in a court of justice, the agriculturists have no other remedy to express their resentment and discontent than in the manner of Bardoli, Pen Panwel and Alibag peasants have been doing by the non-payment of exorbitant taxes when there is proper organisation amongst the different village communities, who have courage to suffer the consequences and to make sacrifices for the risk, they undertake for the just cause. Where there is no organisation amongst the villagers like Bardoli the peasants are paying the enhanced assessment against their own will, just in the same way they pay exorbitant rates of interest to Sowkars in order to make both ends meet. It is for this reason the peasants in other districts pay the enhanced assessment not with a free will but under the pressure of the coercive measures of the Land Revenue Code, which they have no sufficient courage to resist. The Revenue Officers should not consider it a sign of willingness on the part of these weak-minded peasants to pay the exorbitant revenue. If they think it so for the justification of the increase in the assessment they are quite mistaken. The fire of discontent amongst the peasants and other people is smouldering and no one knows when it would become active like a volcano when it reaches the ignition point. In the same way when things became unbearable the agriculturists in the Deccan rebelled against the Sowkars to show their resentment against the exorbitant rate of interest, they charged on the loans, which reduced them to poverty. The Government then wisely passed the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Bill in order to save itself from the weapon of non-payment of taxes being used against itself by the agriculturists. Thus it succeeded in releasing the agriculturists in spite of heavy assessment which is also cause of their poverty.

AMEND THE REVENUE CODE.

During the days of the riots by the Deccan agriculturists, there was no teaching of non-violence as there is at present. Had it not been for the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi, the Satyagrah movement at Bardoli would have appeared in a different phase after the use of the high-handed and illegal methods by Japti Officers with the help of Pathans. It is most creditable for the Bardoli peasants that they bear with patience all the humilating actions of the Japti officers.

In order to safe-guard the interests of the agriculturists what is required first is to amend the Land Revenue Code in such a way as to give powers to Legislatures to sanction Revision Settlements and to allow Civil Courts to decide the cases of aggrieved parties against the one-sided arbitrary decisions of the Revenue Officers. If the Land Revenue Code is amended on these lines and not in the manner as it is at present proposed to be done to legalise the illegal Acts of the Revenue Officers it will give a great relief to the agriculturists and the Revenue Officers would think twice before they give their arbitrary decision in a matter.

WELCOME NEWS TO RY. PASSENGERS

REDUCTION IN THIRD CLASS FARE

BOMBAY, June 14.

The following subjects were discussed at the 41st meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on 31st May 1928:—

Tenure of office of Mr. Lalji Naranji, Agent's nominee.—The chairman informed the Committee that the tenure of office of Mr. Lalji Naranji came to an end on 27th May 1928 and that he proposed to nominate Mr. Lalji Naranji for a further period of two years to which Mr. Lalji Naranji had kindly consented.

Note on the Revenue Accounts for the month of March 1928.—The Chairman informed the Committee of the principal results disclosed by the final accounts for 1927-28, which showed an improvement over last year. He briefly explained how different works were charged to Revenue and Capital, and the division of earnings between the Company and Government.

Reduction in rates and fares.—The Chairman stated that, when introducing the Railway Budget at Delhi this year, the Hon. Member had promised to make reductions on State Railways, in third-class passenger fares, parcel rates and other commodities, and that Company-lines had been asked to see whether they could carry out similar reductions. He informed the Committee, with the approval of his Board, reductions under the following heads would be given effect to.—

1. Third Class Ordinary fares, 2. Luggage and parcels rates, 3. Livestock and motor cars by passenger trains, 4. Petrol, 5. Kerosene Oil, 6. Manures, 7. Oilcake, 8. Jaggree.

FAMINE THREATENING JUBBULPORE

PLEA FOR TOTAL REMISSION

SUGGESTIONS TO GOVT.

JUBBULPORE, June 14.

Under the auspices of the Central Provinces Landlords and Tenants Association, over thousand Malguzars and tenants of Jubbulpore District met yesterday, in a conference at Sihora to consider and devise ways and means to meet the famine conditions how prevailing in the district, owing to the wholesale failure of crops. Seth Jamnadas, President, and other speakers, while thanking the Governor for giving sympathetic consideration to the various memorials and representations of the Association and for ordering the application of B. Scale suspension of land revenue and rent pointed out, that this was hardly adequate to meet the situation which demanded, besides other measures of famine relief, the total remission of land revenue.

A resolution urging on the Government the necessity of granting the remission of land revenue and ordering the immediate application of the Famine Code to the district was passed.—A. P.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN JUBBULPORE DIST.

GOVT OF INDIA TO ISSUE STATEMEN

LONDON, June 13.

Replying to Mr. Lansbury with regard to the partial failure of crops in the Jubbulpore District and parts of Bengal, Lord Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead had received a report on the matter, stating that the suspensions of land revenue had been ordered on a liberal scale in Jubbulpore District, but he had not received any information with regard to the decision of Malguzars to forego rents. Lord Winterton promised to bring to the notice of the Government of India the suggestion made by Mr. Lansbury that the Government of India should issue a statement on their policy with regard to suspensions and remissions of the land revenue.—Reuter.

MR. AMERY ONCOLONIAL PROGRESS

LONDON, June 13.

Mr. Amery, at the Corona Club dinner reviewing the progress made by the Colonies, emphasised that the Colonial Office was steadily following up the work of the recent Colonial Conferences. Government had approved of the recommendations of the Lovat Committee on agricultural research, and had proposed that the Colonial Governments should support the scheme by an annual levy of 1|400th part of their revenue, while the Empire Marketting Board had agreed to contribute £22,000 for five years. Another Committee under Lord Lovat was investigating the more efficient organisation of the animal health service.—Reuter.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

ACTION OF BOMBAY GOVT. AMPLY JUSTIFIED.

LONDON, June 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Maxton with regard to the peasants of Bardoli Taluka in Surat District withholding payment of the land-tax owing to the alleged unfair assessment, Lord Winterton said that the action of the Government of Bombay in regard to the matter had been approved by the vote of the Legislative Council and Lord Birkenhead did not propose to intervene in the question.

Mr. Maxton suggested that the action of the Bombay Government had intensified the difficulties to such an extent that agricultural work in the area had totally ceased.

Lord Winterton replied that he had no information to that effect. The Government of Bombay considered that their action was amply justified, and though there had been a good deal of agitation they did not propose to allow themselves to be deflected by agitation from enforcing law.—Reuter.

KAIRA DIST CONFERENCE

BARDOLI WORKERS TO ATTEND

(From A Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, June 14.

Messrs. Vallabhbhai, Abbas Tayabji, Darbar Saheb, Imam Saheb and other Bardoli workers will attend the Kaira District Conference to be held at Nadiad on 17th instant.

MR. HARTSHORN'S OFFENDING SPEECH"

REMOVAL FROM STATUTORY COMMISSION.

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, June 13.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, M. L. A., has sent notice of certain important questions and resolutions for the next session of the Legislative Assembly. One question relates to the "offending" speech of Mr. Vernon Hartshorn against the Tatas and the Indian Capitalists, and asks the Government, whether having regard to his prejudiced views, they want to take necessary steps to remove him from the Statutory Commission.

Another question asks the Government to publish a list of such books and publications in England as are prosiribed in India, for the guidance of book sellers and other persons in this country. Among the resolutions are those recommending the separation of executive from judiial functions, the abolition of capital punishment in India, the establishment of schools in India for teaching the science and arts of aviation to Indian youths. One resolution recommends, that in pursuance of their declared policy, the Government should bring under state control and management the administration of the Bengal and North Western Railway. Another resolution recommends that two-thirds of the personnel of the Indian delegation to the League of Nations should be elected by the Central Legislature, otherwise India shall cease to remain a member of the League.—A. P.

OUTLAWRY OF WAR

THANKS FOR INVITING INDIA

SIMLA, June 13.

The Foreign Department have published the text of the note addressed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the United States Charge d'Affaires, London, regarding India's acceptance of Mr. Kellogg's invitation to participate in the anti-war treaty. The note which is dated the 11th instant runs:—"In the Note which Mr. Houghton was so good as to address to me on the 22nd ultimo, he extended on behalf of the Government of the United States an invitation to the Government of India to participate individually as an original signatory in the Treaty for the renunciation of war which is now under consideration. I now have the honour to inform you that the Government of India have requested that an expression of their warm thanks may be conveyed to the United States Government for this invitation, which they are happy to accept. I have the honour to add that the Government of India desire to associate themselves with the Note which I had the honour to address to Mr. Houghton on the 19th ultimo."—A. P.

TATA STEEL WORKS

PRODUCTION IN MAY

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of May 1928 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	43,810
Steel Ingots	43,033
Finished steel	19,058

JUST ESCAPED A CRASH

"PRINCESS XENIA" FORCED TO LAND

KARACHI, June 14.

Further details from Bushire show that the aeroplane "Princess Xenia" in which the Duchess of Bedford is travelling as a passenger, took off from Bushire Aerodrome at 5-30 on Wednesday morning, and after proceeding a short distance was compelled to return owing to serious engine trouble. The machine only just managed to land in the nick of time without a crash. It will take at least five days to repair the machine, possibly longer.—A. P.

PENALTY FOR LANDLORDS

The Law, Procedure and Elections Committee also considered the question of amending the Bombay Prostitution Act so as to make it penal for landlords to let houses for the purposes of prostitution. In their report they state:—

The Committee had the question considered by a Sub-Committee of their own who after discussing the subject with the representatives of the Bombay Vigilance Association and the Police Commissioner have recommended that it is not desirable to amend the Bombay Prostitution Act to give effect to the suggestion. The Committee agree with the recommendation.

Kakomi Cotton Fabrics for Summer wear

Cool, attractive looking and exceptionally serviceable. Ideal fabrics for the hot weather.

Drills, Twills, Longcloths, Hollands, Cotton Tweeds and Coatings, Striped Shirtings.

Send for free illustrated Catalogue and priced samples.

Kakomi Cotton Fabrics defy the Dhobi

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.
[BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD]
CAWNPORE

K.152

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, "THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 60, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

THE population of Business Bombay numbers nearly 2 million people packed into the most densely populated area in India.

It is a compact market, rich, progressive, appreciative of service and responsive to well planned advertising.

The *Bombay Chronicle is one* of the dailies published in this rich market.

A smile in every glass
VIMTO
The Drink of Health
Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.
"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

Christmas is Coming

and so is the award to the fortunate purchasers of the

REMINGTON PORTABLE

during the six months from

1st JUNE to 30th NOVEMBER, 1928

Maximum typewriter value.

who win the large money prizes offered in the Remington Portable competition.

Rs. 1,000
Rs. 500
Rs. 250

and five prizes of Rs. 50 each.

LET THE FAMOUS "PAY WHILE YOU WRITE" MACHINE BRING YOU YEARS OF PLEASURE AND LASTING USEFULNESS—AND A CHANCE TO WIN A LARGE PRIZE GIFT IN ADDITION.

DO NOT DELAY—POST THE COUPON TO-DAY.

CUT OUT AND POST THE COUPON—NOW

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (Bombay), Ltd., Yusuf Bldgs., Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Please send me full particulars of the plan under which I can obtain a Remington Portable Typewriter for Rs. 24 and the balance in small monthly instalments, and thereby become entitled to compete for the cash prizes offered in the Remington Portable competition.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
DATE .....

No. 3.

The Bombay Samachar

Bombay's Test Medium.

Bombay is recognised as a typical Indian City and is considered an ideal test market.

Manufacturers and Merchants having meritorious merchandise must use the

Bombay Samachar

to reach their potential customers. The Bombay Samachar with its concentrated circulation reaches nearly every worth while prospect in this widely developed trade area.

"ATMASAKTI"

DESHBANDHU NUMBER

will Reach

EVERY BENGALI HOME.

Advertisement in this issue will Surely Pay.

SIZE OF FULL PAGE 15" x 9".

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

FULL PAGE ..	Rs. 50-0-0	QUARTER PAGE	Rs. 15-0-0
HALF PAGE ..	Rs. 27-0-0	SMALLER ADVTS.	Rs. 2-0-0 Per Inch.

Booking of Advertisement Closes on 23rd June, 1928.

Write to:—THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,

The "Forward" Publishing, Ltd.

19, British Indian Street, - - - - - CALCUTTA,

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

FIRST LL. B EXAM, RESULT

CLASS I (In order of merit).

K M Bhatt, J S Parikh, M D Manek, H V Shah, C A Mehta.

CLASS II.

O L Abraham, P J Acharya, W D Adke, V R Adkoli, R B Audhyarujina, D V Arur, D D Bagul, A R Bakshi, B V Bakshi, P P Baisara, B B Bhajekar, D V Bhat, A L Bhatt, C C Bhatt, U J Bhatt, S C Bhide, M M Bongale, P H Buch, C A Choksi, J C Clerk, R M Dalal, F S Daruwala, P R Dastur, N S Daulatjada, K B Dave, N D Dave, S P Dave, M S David, D M Desai, D D Desai, G C Desai, J R Desai, K C Desai, K D Desai, M S Desai, P P Desai, T B Desai, T M Desai, V K Desai, V C Desai, V J Desai, N F Elavia, N A Engineer, C Fonseca, M M Gandhi, T P Ghogale, R B Godambe, V S Gondhalekar, K A Gupte, P S Halbe, A S Hodivala, G M Jani, J L Joshi, R G Joshi, G N Kamat, R A Karandikar, Kiggal Subraya Shankaranarayana, A N Kothare, M P Laud, D B Lele, H G Mahimtura, U D Maiya Vasudeva, V N Majmudar, M N Majmudar, P C Mandavia, S C Mankad, D J Mankad, P G Maru, K A Mehta, N D Mehta, N J Mehta, M S Merchant, M M Miabhoy, P N Modak, A B Mohile, B G Murdeshwar, P N Nadkarni, P S Nadkarni, S N Nadkarni, M K Nathani, V A Nerurkar, H M Oza, P V Padgaokar, J C Pandya, G K Pangarkar M M Parikh, P H Parikh, A J Patel, A L Patel, C B Patel, K R Patel, K M Patel, Kishorilal M Patel, M L Patel, N G Patel, S J Patel, T I Patel, M H Pradhan, S L Ranade, B T Ranadive, Y M Sabnis, S N Sapre, D D Sethna, A R Shah, L C Shah, M M Shah, N C Shah, D H Sheth, J H Shukla, R R Talcherkar, Y S Tambe, H N Thakkar, K D Tipnis, C M Trivedi, S R Upadhyaya, H B Vaishnav, S C Vakil, P M Bangi, C N Bhalerao, Chatta Krishna Chandra Moulesvar, A N Chaugule, K A Chitale, L V Damle, V S Datar, R G Deole, V V Deshpande, V S Deshpande, K R Devalapur, B P Gaikwad, N G Gujar, B C Halkop, K M Hanbarhatty, L B Harolikar, P Y Inamdar, N G Jog, V D Joshi, M G Kango, S P Kapse, G R Kotwal, N P Kurkarni, P D Kulkarni, P K Kurkarni, R V Kurlekar, D V Mengale, V H Mujumdar, A D Nadgouda, V B Naik, Nandyal Srikanteswara, V Narasimhamurthy, D N Naravane, S R Palande, K N Pandit, V C Pandya, D B Patil, H S Patil, N R Patil, S R Patil, V S Patil, J P Pethe, N H Phadnis, A D Pusalkar, G V Rajadhyaksha, V R Ranadive, S R Rane, V W Samudra, D K Sathe, C C Shah, H Sharma Rao, J G Vaidya, S K Vaidya, H Venkobachar, C D Vyas, R C Bhavnane, G Ramamoorthi, K D Vaswani.

PASS CLASS.

P C Adhovaiya (exempted from 1, 2, 3,4), S S Ajgaonkar (1, 2, 4, 5), S M Alur (1 2 3), S R Anjirbag (2 4), S V Apte (1 2 3 5), J S Bakre (2 3 4 5), G K Betgeri (3), K V Bhagwat (1 2 3 5), G R Bhat (1 2 3 4), R G Bhat (1 3 5), D M Bhatt (1 2 4 5), H P Bhatt (2 3 5), J N Bhatt (1 4 5), S K Bhatt (5), A H Buch (1 2 3), K V Buch (1 2 3), M K Commissariat (1, 2 3 4), J R Cooper (2 3 5), N N Dadabhoy (1 2 3 5), K C Daru (1), B B Desai (1 2 4), S G Deshpande (1 2 3 5), R C Dhage (1 2 4 5), P S Dharadhar (5), R K Dhodapkar (1 3 4 5), V H Dholakia (1 5), S N Doctor (1 2), F X D'Silva (2 3 4), M J Fernandes (1 2 4), B A Gadkari (2 3), Y G Gadkari (2 4), P P Gandhi (1 3 4 5), A V Gangoli (1 2 5), M K Ghandhi (1 3 4), G L Gokhale (2 3 5), C A Goregaoker (1 3 4 5), N P Halkar (4 5), M R Jayakar (2 3 4 5), R P Joshi (2 3 4 5), T P Joshi (1 4 5), H M Kaji (3), S V Kalpathi (1 3 4 5), A V Karandikar (4), J D Kharas (1,2,3), S L Kinariwalla (4), Kudlur Venkatagiri (2 5), M M Lad (1 4 5), D S Lupane (1 2), R L Mahale (2 4 5), S T Majmudar (2), J P Mann (1 4), G M Maruliah (2 3 4), M F Mavji (3 4), K B Mehta (1 2 3), Mirza Akhtaar Hasan (1 2 4 5), Muluja Shama Bhat (1), N G Mitushi (1 2 4 5), C A Murzello (2 3 4 5), A M Nabar (1 3), E R Nambiar (1 4), M Narayan Nair (1 2 4 5), H K Nargolkar (1 2), M H Natekar (1 2), Palleyandra K Kushalapa (1 2 3), G B Pandit (1 2 3 5), R H Pandit (3 5), K C Parikh (1 2 4 5), C M Patel (1 2 4 5), P B Pathakji (2 3), N G Samant (1 2 3 4), S D Sathaye (3 4 5) D S Sawant (2 3 5), A C Shah (2 3 5), A C Shah (2 5), A K Shah (3 4), B H Shah (1 3 4 5), C J Shah (1 3 5), M G Shah (1 2), D S Shitut (1 2 4 5), B U Shukla (1 3 4 5), K V Soman (1 3 4), V R Tamhane (5) J C Trivedi (2,3), C D Vyas (2 3 4 5), G D Apte (exempted from 1 4 5), S K Aragade (exempted from 2 3), M A Bakhi (1 2 4 5), B N Bendigeri (2 5), M T Chaudhari (1 4), C V Chikmath (1 2) G S Chinchanikar (1 2 5), S Chinnaswamy Setty ((3 4), S M Dahake (1 2 3 4), A M Desai (2 3 4 5), B G Desai (4), D C Deshpande (1 2 3 5), M N Deshpande (1 2), N S Deshpande (1 2 4 5), N N Deshpande (1 2 5), S A Deshpande (1 2 5), D J Dhopeshwarkar (1), L R Gadre (1 3 4 5), B S Gaidole (3 4), V H Ghanekar (2 3 4), S R Jadav (1 2 4 5), N G Joshi (1), V T Joshi (1 2 3 4), S M Kalyanshetti (1 3 5), J G Karandikar (1 2 3), S A Kokil (1 2 4 5), Kudli Chidambaram (1 2 3 4), G P Kulkarni (1,2,4,5), H A Kulkarni (1 2 4 5), S K Kulkarni (2 4 5), S D Kulkarni (1 4 5), B S Mangalore (1 2 4 5), S V Manjarekar (1 2 4 5), D S Marathe (1 2 4 5), R H Maskekar (1 2 4 5), M P H Mishra (1 3 5), L B Modak (1 2 5), R R Momipet (1 5), R A Nadkarni (2 4 5), S G Naganur (1 2 5), J S Naik (4), K T Narasinha Char (1 2), R V Navaratna (1 3 4 5), K K Nighojkar (1 2 5), G H Patil (2 5) G D Punekar (1 2 4 5), P Raghavendra Rao (2) Y K Raghnatha Rao (1 2 5), H N Ratkalkar (2, 5) M W Samudra (1 2 5), V R M Seringapatam (1 2 4 5), B D Tiwari (1 2 5), M P Tumkur (1), N H Watchmaker (1 4 5), J M Acharya (4), J K Bhavnani (1 3 4), K F Kabraji (1 2 4 5), A C Lalchandani (2 4), H N Milwani (1), V K Mirchandani (2 4 5), H J Narsian (2 4), P V Parar (1 2 4 5), D R G Sayyed (2 4), P K Shahani (1 2), M M Shahdadzai (1 2 4 5), K D Thadani (2 4 5), H K Vaswani (1 4 5).

KEEPING OF TERMS.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination:—

Nos. 59 101 135 143 157 159 165 192 206 228 236 343 379 399 419 423 433 435 436 437 460 486 492 507 510 511 512 517 518 523 525 534 540 541 560 579 596 604 638 643 652 663 669 713 723 746 773 777 788 814 816 857 862.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarshipe etc are awarded as under:

The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize:—To Mr. Katti Seshagiri Rao (No. 360 at the Examination of October (1927).

The Nandashankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship:—To Mr. V. C. Pandya.

The Sohrab Khorshed Dastur Scholarship:—To Mr. R. B. Andhyarujina.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur and Mr. Nimbalkar lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Yeravda Central Prison on Wednesday.

FREE GIFTS

A list of presents given in exchange for coupons is enclosed in every Tin

BICYCLES
POCKET KNIVES
HAIR BRUSHES
GRAMOPHONES
SILVER CIGARETTE CASES
CIGARETTE HOLDERS
FOUNTAIN PENS
etc., etc.,

will be given in exchange for coupons until December 31st 1928

Imperial Specials

CHOICE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

I.P.S. 90. Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in England).

Skin Tortures End

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency..

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 3
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM

3 (C). Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:—

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER
General Insurance Co is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 15 1928

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the request of the Ackworth Committee Advisory Committees for the different Railways in India have been constituted but without any power to the members of the Committee. At some places the constitution is such that the majority of the members are either officials or nominated so the very object of advising the Railway officials from the passengers' and public points of view has been frustrated. Even the very constitution which is framed by the Executive within the three corners of a wail is not being strictly followed by the Agent who is the Chairman of the Committee. I, of course, speak of the Karachi Committee and while I have noticed that a liberal Agent, even under the restricted powers of the Committee, can do and has actually done a lot from the people's point of view an autocrat Chairman has hindered the proceedings of the meetings and proposals which have emanated from the passengers' point of view.

Under the rules one meeting every month is to be called, but the Agent has refused to call meetings monthly in spite of repeated requests from several members. He has refused to allow members to discuss proposals which are within the perview of the constitution, but which are not palatable to him.

The Hon. Rao Sahib Rama Rau with a view to revise the constitution of the Advisory Committee moved in the Council of State:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take necessary steps to reconstitute the Local Advisory Committees for Railways in India with a view to give them larger powers and responsibilities and make them more thoroughly representative of the people."

During the discussion on this motion Sir Geoffrey Corbett on behalf of the Government said:—"The Government attach great importance to these Advisory Committees as a means of bringing the Railway administrations and the public into touch with one another and giving them an opportunity to understand each other's requirements."

Proceeding, Sir Geoffrey stated:—"Moreover the Government Memorandum permits any member of the Committee to suggest for discussion any subject within the competence of the Committee, and if the Agent of the Railway, who is the Chairman of the Committee, refuses to admit any subject to the agenda, he is required to explain at the next meeting of the Committee his reasons for excluding it. Further the Committee is required to meet once a month if there are matters to be discussed. Thus any member of the Committee not only has the right to initiate discussion on any subject, but he can also claim that it shall be brought before the Committee within a month."

In spite of such explicit rules the Agent has flatly refused to call meetings once a month in spite of heavy agenda outstanding for number of months and he fixes the date at the Committee meeting, but suggests his own date and month in spite of its not being suitable to some members. The last meeting of the Committee was held on 25th April and the next after that is fixed for August 1st (after more than three months) in spite of arrears of propositions and important subjects pending before the Committee.

The following are some of the propositions I have placed before the Committee since October last, but the Agent has refused to consider them on some ground or the other so far and eventually it has again been referred to the next meeting:—

"That the members shall have the right to discuss the question of freight rates.

That members should be supplied with all statistics and information regarding the passengers and goods traffic. All enquiries made by members towards that direction from the local office or the headquarters should be attended and information supplied.

That members should be supplied with a copy of the Traffic Manual and such others rules and instructions to the Railway staff which have a bearing with the travelling public or goods traffic.

That questions relating to new stations, improvements in yards, stations, distribution of wogon, risk notes should be placed before the Committee for their opinion.

I have also proposed that the constitution should be so changed that the decision of the Committee by a majority of votes will prevail and not that the Agent, will send the same to the Railway Board for their opinion, and that members should be allowed to move resolutions relating to trade, industry, rates of fares and freights.

From the above it will be observed the autocratic Agent nullifies the very object for which the Committee is set up.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. SIDHVA.

Karachi.

UNLUCKY AVESTA SCHOLAR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Via trita via tuta. Veritas odium parit. The Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute have just put in an advertisement in the Parsi papers inviting Zoroastrian students of seligion and Avesta scholars to translate into English the Zend Avesta or short prayers which have been in daily use amongst the Parsis for ages. The advertisement is an out and out anomaly. It is a strange mixture of coquetry and crucial crudity. It tells the scholars that the translation should be "Joshdar" and "Daneshmand"—fervidly fermentative and vividly wise. Further that it should be expressively uptodate, thoroughly grammatical and copiously annotated. The successful translator is to be awarded a prize of rupees five hundred or £37 in English coinage which means millennium—some would be inclined to call it unprecedented atrocity. The work is to be completed and submitted to the Tribunal of Trial by the 31st May, 1929. For a full year's laborious work five hundred rupees or £37 is surely too ultra liberal, or at least the Secretary Dr. J. J. Mody, C.I.E., who has given out the advertisement must think so. The advertisement is intentionally silent as to the gentlemen who will sit as judges on the translations. They must, indeed, have a very high notion of their capability.

The Parsi community waxes cold and hot in excelsis in matters of reward as in charity. It has become notorious for putting the claims of foreign students of Overta and Pahalvi, good, bad and indifferent, over those of accredited and reputed scholars in its own precious fold.

The existing translations of our scriptures in English as well as Gujarati are out of date. Much progress has been made especially in Germany and we, therefore, need a revised translation. If Dr. Hertel of Leipzig is correct, all our interpretations are misleading. We wish some Parsi scholars of high ability and erudition, to wit, Mr. G. K. Nariman, will follow up his incomplete criticism in the "Jame-Jamshed" re. Dr. Hertel's revolutionary theory. In order that our distinguished Parsi scholars who have in the past been at such pains to translate our prayers may be set right in the opinion of the community. The translation now wanted by the Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Institute is to be in English. We wish Dr. Jiwanji Mody would kindly tell us why it is to be in English and not in Gujarati. Will the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet who are so orthodox contribute to the expenses of English translation and not for a Gujarati translation? If the necessity for a revised translation for the Zend Avesta is a 'fait accompli' the reward for such unique exertion must be high, nothing under rupees fifteen thousand at least. No Parsi Zoroastrian scholar who may consider himself capable of satisfactorily carrying out this great work should agree to perform it for anything under that amount. They should want to know first whether the gentlemen who are to preside as judges are cleverer or more capable than themselves. Honos silt artes—honour nourishes the arts.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. BANAJI.

Varsona Beach, Andheri.

BARDOLI AND MR. F. J. GINWALLA M.L.C.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The publication of the correspondence between H. E. the Governor and Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C., which by the way was published by some coincidence on the "Bardoli Day", brings the struggle of the brave peasants to a clear-cut issue. All those who have gone through the correspondence cannot but admit that the only thing that stands between the Government and justice to the Bardoli people is the prestige of the former—a word which has created not a few otherwise avoidable struggle in the path towards self-government. H. E. the Governor's reply has made this as clear as daylight. The fundamental issue is whether the Government should be based on the national will or whether it should rest on the "steel frame" of the present British Government. The case for an enquiry is now beyond the pale of arguments. Everyone has admitted it including H. E. the Governor though the latter would not say that in so many words.

When the struggle has taken a fresh stage, when provincialisms and party spirit should no more exist, what is the duty of Nationalist India? It is to rally round the brave people at Bardoli and that has been done by the clarion call of the Congress President, Dr. Ansari, in his message on the eve of "Bardoli Day." The Gujarat members, irrespective of party differences, have done their duty by resigning from the Council. They have been followed by the foremost of our Congress members on the Council, viz., Messrs. Nariman and Balubhai Desai. The whole city, especially the North, has been eagerly watching what their representative, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, was going to do? The voters know that he is engrossed in one of the most momentous Labour struggles that the textile labourers have ever gone through. But it cannot be said that the struggle at Bardoli has not reached his ears. He was put at the top of the polls in 1926 against two wealthy opponents such as Dr. Gilder and Mr. Meyer Nissim. The whole city was surprised at this magnificent success. What was at the back of this success? It was that Mr. Ginwalla was one of those patriots who would stand for the national cause, come what may, and that he would certainly resign his seat from the Council if the country's interests from the standpoint of the I. N. Congress should demand it. Now the same principle is at stake in Bardoli. The Government refuse to obey the national will at Bardoli. Is this not the one thing for which the Congress is fighting? Whatever reasons he may have for delaying his resignation so far, there are none now that the Government's final decision has been known from the above correspondence. He must forthwith resign his seat on the Bardoli issue and offer himself for reelection. If he fails at this moment, his seat is on the newly-formed "Country League" in spite of his love for Socialism as that League has for its avowed object the resistance of all attempts at imposing the national will on the Government who exist because of vested interests such as landlords, commercial magnates, Government contractors, title-holders, and so on.

There is one thing more, Mr. Ginwalla is the President of the Dadar Congress Committee which boasts of virile Congress work. It would be quite unfair to that Congress Committee if their President sticks to his seat in the Council at the present stage. If Messrs. Nariman and Desai are taking the risk of losing their seats—a very remote risk—well may Mr. Ginwalla walk in their footsteps? Perhaps he may think that it is too great a risk. If that is so, then he evidently forgets that Congress representatives are expected to take risks if there be any when the country's interests demand them. There is another thing to bear in view. The present Council, which contains only a handful of Swarajists, has not been able to do much from the point of view of the Congress after the elections in November, 1926, and it is not likely to do anything more during the remaining period of its life. The next Council is bound to be far more momentous than any in the annals of the Congress fight in the Councils. Mr. Ginwalla's resignation at this juncture will at least ensure his success if he should again stand for his present seat. Will he take the right decision or will he waver and allow himself to be charged with forsaking the national cause at one of the most crucial stages of its fight for freedom?—Yours, etc.,

A CONGRESSMAN.

Bombay, June 13.

BERNARD SHAW AND EGYPT

"Al-Moqattam" of Cairo says:

"The Egyptian Association" in England has sent a letter to Mr. Bernardshaw, the well known writer, thankng his support to the wronged people of Egypt and asking him to preside over a tea party to be held by the said Association. Mr. Bernard Shaw in replying to the invitation, says that he is unable to attend the function adding, "I do not support the wronged people at all, but what I say is that it is their duty to help themselves. I realise the difficulty of the present situation. The greatest danger is that your nationalists object to the making of the Suez Canal as international, while this remains to be the only correct solution."

RUINED BY MOTHER-LOVE

THE PRICE A SPOILT CHILD PAYS

How are you preparing your children for life? Are you teaching them the manners and address that will make them liked? Are you grounding in them the principles of conduct that will insure their happiness and well-being. Are you forming in them the habits that inevitably lead to success and property?

Or are you just letting them grow up untrained, untaught? Or, worse still, are you teaching them to be arrogant, selfish, rude, lazy, and shiftless and trusting to luck that they will somehow turn out all right?

MISTAKEN "KINDNESS".

Not long ago a disillusioned woman said to me:—

"Sometimes I feel I could almost curse my mother, for I blame her for the wreck I have made of my life. I had everything to begin with: good looks a strong and healthy body, money, social position, everything, but I had an adoring mother writes Dorothy Dix in 'Bit-Bits.'"

"Her love made her weak. From babyhood I was petted and spoilt, and I grew up knowing no law but my own will. I was never taught to consider the rights or feelings of others. I ran roughshod over everyone about me, and to-day I am a lonely woman without a friend in the world.

"I was never disciplined, or taught any respect for authority, and now I am poor, friendless, and alone—a woman who has made an utter ruin of her life."

While this woman was speaking, I was thinking of an another mother I know, whose tender, loving hands are busy moulding the character of a baby girl, and although this little child is not yet three, one can foretell that she will succeed in life because she has been trained for it.

She will always have friends, because she has had graciousness bred into her. She has been taught to respect the rigts of others, and to regard their feelings. She has been taught not only to show appreciation of everything that is done for her, but to add some little pretty speech.

She will never be rude, ungrateful, or tactless, and nothing will carry you farther than tact. Good manners are a letter of credit the world over, and it is a mystery why more parents don't provide their children with them.

This little girl is being taught courage. When she falls, her mother doesn't rush to pick her up and beat the naughty floor for hurting her poor darling while baby howls. On the contrary, she lets the toddler get herself up while she sings: "Mother's brave girl never cries. She doesn't mind a little thing like that. And the baby bites back her sobs and conjures up a laugh to justify mother's opinion of her bravery.

That little girl will never be a whiner and complainer. She will meet any trouble with a high heart.

She has already been taught self-control, to play fair, and that if she expects people to do things for her, she must do things for them.

Can you doubt that this child's future happiness is assured? Her mother is training her for the battle of life, and putting into her hands the weapons that are invincible.

(Continued from column 6.)

then substituting for them the conscious impulsions of a prurient imagination. Casanova and his followers make love from the head, on principle almost, without any justifying instinctive impulsion. They reduce love to the level of an entertaining indoor sport, a sort of ping-pong. Often, however, a curious malevolence seems to enter into the practice of the game. There are certain Don Juanesque figures of whom one always feels that their amours are somehow a revenge. Much of Byron's loving, for example, has a certain flavour of vindictiveness. Casanovesque promiscuity or puritanical repression—the man who would be always the little conscious specialist, functioning efficiently and successfully in a modern society, must choose between the two alternatives. He is afraid of the instinctive side of his being; there is no place for it in a world where men are not valued as men, but for the specialized social functions which they perform. Fearing and hating his instincts, he must either kill them by repression or by indulgence. The modern fashion is to use indulgence. But the killing is just as effective as it was in the days of respectability. Emancipated youth laughs at the now almost mythical Victorians. But in truth the young are no less dead than their ancestors; and, being dead, are no less bad.

WHO ARE BAD MEN?

"INCOMPLETE DISCORDANT PERSONS"

"WICKEDNESS OF PUBLIC MEN"

What is badness—The title of Mr. Sidney Dark's latest volume ("Twelve Bad Men," Hodder and Stoughton, 12s. 6d.) gave me hopes that I might discover. But I have been disappointed. After reading the twelve rather perfunctory little biographies contained in the book, I find myself no wiser than I was before writes Mr. Aldous Huxley in the "Nation and Athaeneum". All that I have discovered is that Mr. Dark dislikes autocrats, revolutionaries, and anti-clericals. Also that he does not read his proofs very carefully. (And, by the way, were the "Condotierri" (sic) "the most reckless and the most efficient of mercenaries"? Most of the hired Italian captains were distinguished, surely, more for their cautiousness than for their recklessness. And was there another St. Dominic? I ask in ignorance. The only one I know of was certainly not responsible for the reforms of the Counter-Réformation, "reforms which were to come, alas! belatedly with St. Ignatius and St. Dominic.") Of the nature and essence of badness I have learnt little or nothing from Mr. Dark's biographies. says Aldous Huxley in the "Nation." This is perhaps not surprising. For, with the exceptions of Benvenuto Cellini and Casanova, all Mr. Dark's bad men are public characters. They are kings, diplomats, prime ministers, dictators. They owe their celebrity to the fact that they were the incarnations of special social functions. It is no doubt deplorable that human beings should be reduced to the level of incarnate functions. (Of this I shall have more to say later.) But when they have been so reduced, why worry about anything but the efficiency of the machine? "Though Frederick William had no thought for the happiness of his subjects, his economies were immensely useful to the State. Waste land was reclaimed, roads were made, schools were built." In that case, Frederick William was surely a good ruler. The function of my motor-car is to transport me from one place to another. So long as it does so efficiently, I am quite content. I do not inquire whether the machine has any thought for the happiness of its owner.

Mr. Dark is very severe on Machiavelli. To read his strictures one would imagine that the Florentine had actually deserved the bad name which he still enjoys among those who have never read his books. But, after all, Machiavelli was merely a realistic student of sociology setting down the facts as he saw them. The morality of public men, he perceived, is not and has never been the same as the morality of private men. If you wish to succeed in the profession of ruler, you must do what other successful rulers of your particular type have done. And he proceeds, in the manner of Mrs. Beeton, to give a few political recipes. Ruling is an art, and, like other arts, may be practised according to a variety of different conventions. You may dislike some of these conventions, in which case you will tend to dislike the artist who works in them. And the more successful he is in the abhorred convention, the worse you will think him. This is Mr. Dark's case. His bad men are successful exponents of political conventions which he happens to dislike. Take the case, for example, of Thomas Cromwell. His crime, according to Mr. Dark, is that he believed in personal, despotic, nationalistic government, and that he put his ideas into practice at the expense of the Catholic Church. To judge from Mr. Dark's own account he was no better worse, personally, than almost any ordinarily efficient business man or politician. Parliament and the City are full of Thomas Cromwells. They are, the backbone of the country. If Henry VIII.'s Minister deserves to be put into the Chamber of Horrors, then so do almost all the pillars of past and present society. There may be, and indeed I think there is, quite good justification for this. But to select one single vertebra from the national backbone and condemn it, just because you dislike its political opinions, seems rather unfair.

The public men whom Mr. Dark has chosen to brand with infamy are despots or the servants of despots, militarists, nationalists, anti-clericals. They "think badly," and, thinking badly, are bad. Those who think well—are they then, good? If they are, we are driven to admit that almost any statesman of to-day is better than any statesman of the past. Which is, to quote Euclid, absurd. We shall be nearer the truth, I think, if we boldly affirm that all public men are bad men—necessarily, because it is impossible for standards of public morality to be the same as the standards of private morality. They are bad, however, in different ways at different times, according to the convention of ruling which happens to be in force. At the present time the art of ruling is practised in accordance with the humanitarian, democratic convention. In the past there was no democracy and little humanitarianism. Hence, the badness of public men in the past was unlike the badness of public men to-day. Their besetting sins were different from ours. Thus, in circumstances where a public man of the past would have employed violence, the public man of the present employs lying and the arts of propaganda. The statesmen of old were murderers. Those of the present day are confidence-tricksters and cardsharpers. There is progress even in badness. Or if not progress, at least change.

ABSOLUTE EVIL.

The good man, I take it, is the complete and harmonious man; the man who is to the highest degree alive in all his being physical and spiritual, rational and instinctive. The only absolute good is that which makes for increase of life. The only absolute evil is that which makes for a diminution of life. The bad man is the incomplete, discordant man; the man who is not alive through the whole of his being, whose development is lop-sided and disproportionate. Granted these definitions of good and bad, it is easy to see why the public man must almost necessarily be a bad man. A man in his position is condemned to partial death. A professional in the art of rule, he is debarred from reacting to human situations in the normal and natural human way; he must react professionally. The process is deadening and destructive. Hardly less deadening and destructive is the sense of superiority which comes of high public position. The man who, in his vanity, imagines himself in any way a superman and who tries to behave as though he were more than human, invariably ends by becoming less than human. The further they advance in their respective careers, the more obviously sub-human do men like Louis XIV. and Napoleon become. And the same alarming descent towards subhumanity is observable in many of the saints and philosophers. The descent of the would-be superior ascetics is through relatively harmless imbecility, as exemplified by the early Franciscans, to sheer diabolism, as exemplified by the Calvinists and the monks of the Thebaid. The lop-sided intellectual, the sage exclusively preoccupied with his philosophy, generally sinks into infantility. The babyishness of professors is proverbial. Those who wish to know how far an intellectual superman can sink into infantile sub-humanity should read the story of Kant and the dried fruits, quoted by Mr. Havelock Ellis in his "Dance of Life." What applies to public men, to saints and philosophers, applies also, to some extent, to every member of a highly specialized society like our own. We are all in some degree living lop-sidedly, incompletely, disproportionately. We are almost all bad men. What shall we do about it? What, indeed! So long as civilization remains what it is, there is obviously precious little that we can do about it. All I feel fairly certain of is that those who imagine they are achieving human wholeness and harmony by imitating the exploits of Mr. Dark's ninth Bad Man, Casanova, are mistaken. The modern reaction against nineteenth-century burgess respectability has too often taken the form of mere promiscuity. Our generation has exchanged the bad features of the eighteenth century. The bargain is not a good one. All we have done is to barter one form of hatred of our instinctive nature for another form. For the conscious Don Juan is really just as much of a hater and despiser of sex as the puritan. He gives vent to his hatred, not by suppressing his passions, but by promiscuously making love without passion; not by combating the instincts, but by wearing them out with debauchery and

(Continued in column 4.)

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.